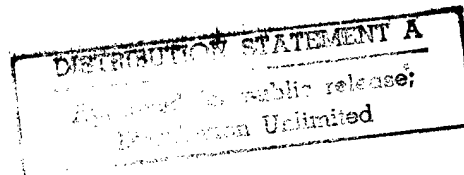


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KULLOJA

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4 June 1985

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

KULLOJA

No. 10, OCTOBER 1984

Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party published in Pyongyang.

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LET US GLORIFY THE GREAT TRADITION OF UNITY AND SOLIDARITY OF OUR PARTY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 10, Oct 84 pp 2-7

[Text] The power of the party of the working class is a power which derives from the greatness and invincibility of unity and solidarity. Unity and solidarity with stability and vitality constitute the most important aspects of a militant and revolutionary party.

The unity and solidarity of the party should be continuously strengthened side by side with the victorious advance of revolution. The party of the working class cannot falter for even an instant in its struggle for unity and solidarity. Without the continuous vigorous launching of the struggle to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the party, the purity of the ranks cannot be preserved and the militant and guiding role of the party cannot be enhanced.

The struggle to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the party must in particular be vigorously continued in conjunction with the changing of the generations of the revolution. The experience of the communist movement shows that if unity and solidarity are not preserved whenever there is a change in revolutionary generations, turncoats and conspirators will appear and disrupt the party and the revolution suffers dire consequences.

Our revolution is at a new and higher stage of completing the cause of chuche without blemish.

Further hardening the foundation which makes it possible to continue the revolutionary cause of chuche generation after generation in the historic circumstances today is a great problem which bears upon the destiny of the party and the revolution. Only by brilliantly solving this problem in conformance with the demands of advancing revolution can the pulse of the revolution be kept determinedly throbbing, and can the final victory of the revolutionary cause be attained.

In essence, the continuous tempering of the organizational and ideological foundation of the party that has already been laid is the work of preserving and continuing the tradition of unity and solidarity of the party generation after generation. When the tradition of unity and solidarity is glorified generation after generation, the entire party can unhesitatingly uphold the

unitary guidance of the Party Center, and, rallying like steel bastions around his head, fight ferociously, regardless of whatever severe trials or troubles stand in the way of our revolution.

Our party is a great party which preserves and continues the glorious tradition of unity and solidarity.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"The revolutionary solidarity attained by anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs is the model of the unity and solidarity of revolutionary ranks, and is an example which must be followed by all cadre and party members. Having been formed during a period of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of unprecedented bitterness, the power of influence and vitality of the tradition of revolutionary solidarity attained by anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs are extremely great."

The strength of unity and solidarity of party ranks would be inconceivable without the power of tradition which forms their foundation. All of the revolutionary traditions of the party of the working class, as exemplified by the tradition of unity and solidarity, represent invaluable revolutionary assets capable of continuously strengthening party ranks until that time when the revolutionary cause is fulfilled.

The tradition of unity and solidarity of our party is the solid cornerstone which can preserve and continuously develop unity of revolutionary ranks generation after generation on the basis of its power as a great model.

The greatness of the tradition of unity and solidarity of our party derives from the fact that it is a true unity and solidarity of comradeship and kinship between leader and revolutionary fighters which places the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the center of leadership and as the center of unity and solidarity.

At the inception of the Korean revolution young communists revered and accepted the great Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader of our revolution, its guiding force and the sun of the nation, and devoted both their youth and their lives to the struggle to fulfill the revolutionary thought of the leader. Comrade Kim Hyok, that ardent youth who, although recognizing the enormity of the revolution and embarking on the path of revolution, floundered along the way not having met the advancing leader, was taken into the bosom of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song and thereby immediately found the path of true struggle and, revering the leader as the center of solidarity and the center of leadership, struggled heroically to defend that core of the Korean revolution, even to the point of giving his own life. That young communists fully revered the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, rallying around him like a steel bastion to fight, was due to the fact that through the process of actual struggle they recognized the greatness of the leader and followed him and believed in him, filled with the firm conviction that only by so doing could they be victorious in revolution.

That invincible revolutionary spirit with which young communists fully revered the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song and rallied firmly around the leader to fight in those hard times when they did not yet have either political power or party, and when they did not know when the revolution would succeed, possessed an heroic vitality which stemmed from its noblemindedness and lofty political thought.

The greatness possessed by the tradition of unity and solidarity of our party rests on the fact that revolutionary ranks continuously believe in the revolutionary thought of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and, on that basis, form a pure body of unity of ideological will.

The revolutionary thought of the leader is the foundation of the unity and solidarity of the party, and the unity and solidarity of the party of the working class is a unity and solidarity of ideological will based on the revolutionary thought of the leader.

The accomplishment of a unity and solidarity of ideological will among party ranks based on the thought of the leader who founds the party is an important task which faces communists once the party of the working class appears on the scene. The historical experience of the international communist movement shows that when working class parties and communists fail to firmly maintain the ideological purity of their ranks based on the thought of the leader, unity of action cannot be achieved and serious setbacks are suffered in revolutionary struggle. The lessons of the communist movement in our own nation too corroborate this fact.

Based on the bitter experience of the early communist movement in our nation, such anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters as the young communists established the preservation of ideological purity within revolutionary ranks as their first mission, and, continuously believing in the revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, were filled with confidence in struggle and thoroughly opposed all manner of anti-revolutionary ideologies such as factionalism, doctrinism and flunkeyism, and struggled to resolutely defend the revolutionary line set forth by the leader. The indomitable revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Chong-suk established a great example of this by resolutely beating back the vicious schemes of traitors to the revolution who had opposed the chuche line of the Korean revolution under bitter conditions, by determinedly defending the revolutionary thought of the respected and beloved commander, and by striving to his last breath for anti-Japanese guerrilla units to accept and preserve a single ideology--the thought of the leader.

The revolutionary ranks led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the time of glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle were firmly committed to the ideological system of chuche, and could not be swayed by any stray thought.

The noble example of anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs who held fast to the chuche thought and line and policy of the Korean revolution set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the time of protracted

and arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and who struggled to fiercely defend the ideological purity of revolutionary ranks, continues today with its tremendous power of influence to continuously encourage our party members who are so self-sacrificingly fighting to accomplish the cause of the party.

The great tradition of unity and solidarity of our party has been held fast amidst bitter struggle to subjugate all manner of impure and anti-party elements, including factionalists, and its invincible vitality has been continuously displayed.

The target of struggle that was given first priority in maintaining the unity and solidarity of the party was factionalism. The factionalists caused great harm to our nation's communist movement. They infiltrated communist ranks and, every time the revolution suffered some setback, shook their heads and challenged the party. When factionalism was permitted, the unity of ideological will of party and revolutionary ranks could not be attained, and the party was unable to exist as a single unified body.

After liberation the factionalists, who had degenerated into turncoats and rectificationists, hoping to take advantage of the confusion and destroy the unity and solidarity of the party, not only engaged in vicious scheming but also stooped so low as to collude with the imperialists to accomplish their factionalist designs.

Through the tradition of unity and solidarity built during the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, our party completely purged the factionalism that had been handed down through history from the party, brilliantly achieving the great unity and solidarity of the Korean communist movement.

The struggle to accomplish the unity and solidarity of the party did not end with the conquest of the factionalism that had been passed down through history. Even after purging the filth of factionalism, our party continued the struggle against anti-party revisionist elements, and developed the historic struggle for unity to a new and higher stage.

That our party was able to thoroughly purge factionalism from within the party while at the same time overcoming the numerous obstacles that sprang up on the course of advancing the revolution, and to fashion the most noble and vital unity and solidarity, was due to the fact that it accomplished these things based on the glorious tradition of unity and solidarity and the historic experience of anti-faction struggle.

The struggle of our party to strengthen unity and solidarity has entered the new and higher stage of modeling the entire party and the whole society after the *chuche* idea. Our party has set forth guidelines for all party members to learn from the example of, and steadfastly embody, the invincible revolutionary spirit maintained by those young communists, and has wisely led the struggle to fulfill those guidelines. With the intensification of an all-party struggle to learn from the noble example of anti-Japanese

revolutionary martyrs under the slogan of "Let us all be the Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su of the 1980's," today the countenance of our party has been further renewed, and the unity and solidarity which take the party and the leader as their center have been tempered into something invincible which cannot be undone by any means.

The tradition of unity and solidarity of our party fashioned in this manner at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle has become an invaluable asset which, due to its invincible power, has remained unchanged despite the advance of the revolution and the changing of the generations, and which must be continued generation after generation.

The fact that there has been fashioned an ironclad unity and solidarity of party ranks rallied firmly around the party and the leader with a single ideological will under the refined leadership of the Party Center serves as a source of constant glory and great pride to our party and people.

The struggle for unity and solidarity was important in the past, and today is an even more important task on behalf of the future of the revolution.

The preservation and glorification of the tradition and accomplishment of the unity and solidarity of our party constitute the most important problem in carrying out to completion the revolutionary cause of chuche set in motion by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, our revolution has already advanced a great distance. The Korean revolution, however, is not yet complete and we must continue to wage intense struggle. In order to be victorious in this struggle, we must rally with ironclad firmness around the head of the Party Central Committee presided over by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and preserve and forever solidify and develop the unity and solidarity of the party generation after generation.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"Preservation and continuous strengthening of the unity and solidarity and purity of the party are important problems bearing on the destiny of the party and revolution. We must preserve and further strengthen the great unity and solidarity of our party generation after generation." ("The Korean Workers Party Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party which Continues the Glorious Tradition of 'T. D.' [unity and solidarity]" booklet, p 36)

If there is to be victory in revolutionary struggle, then there must first, second and third be solidarity. If the entire party has such firm solidarity there will be victory, and if not, there will not be victory. Solidarity means revolutionary victory and revolutionary victory is found only in solidarity. Continuing the invincible unity and solidarity of the party is a fundamental prerequisite for completing the revolutionary cause.

The most important problem arising in gloriously continuing the tradition of party unity and solidarity is that of all party members recognizing in their hearts the greatness of the party, and rallying firmly around the head of the Party Central Committee with a sense of ideological will and devotion.

The power of unity and solidarity which place the party and the leader at the center is found in ideological will and comradeship. Such a union is not one that derives from some sense of duty nor is it one that is written down on paper, but is a devoted and revolutionary unity and solidarity.

On the foundation of a unity and solidarity characterized by ideological will and comradeship is built an unshakeable belief in the greatness of the leader of the revolution, and an unhesitating devotion and conviction to forever follow one's own leader.

All revolutionaries are nurtured by the outstretched hand of the leader. Therefore, revolutionaries who have strong convictions and who are steeped in devotion have an ironclad faith in their leader, and uphold him with sincerity. Only that unity and solidarity by which revolutionaries who possess such faith and such devotion rally firmly around their leader can become that which is characterized by the greatest nobility, kinship and will.

Party organizations must broadly and deeply launch the work of indoctrination concerning the greatness of the party among party members.

The most important aspect of this is to instill a thorough awareness of the legitimacy of the creative ideological and theoretical actions of our party and its conceptual theory, the wisdom of the party's leadership, and its glorious achievements.

Fulfillment of the revolutionary cause of chuche is the supreme task of our party and the starting point for the ideo-theoretical actions of our party. Putting the cause of chuche at the center, our party launches its ideo-theoretical actions, and puts everything in the context of gloriously accomplishing and completing the revolutionary cause of chuche. As a great ideology which pulls together the fundamental methods for blazing the destiny of the working masses at the historic time of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea, the conceptual theory of our party constitutes an ideological and spiritual asset which vigorously guides the process of advancing our revolution toward socialism and communism.

By holding aloft the revolutionary banner of this great conceptual theory and wisely leading the struggle to remake mankind, society and nature along the path of victory, our party has created a new golden age of national prosperity in this land, and is brilliantly fulfilling our people's desire to fully enjoy a free and creative life.

When party members are thoroughly armed with the great ideo-theoretical accomplishments and revolutionary accomplishments achieved by our party, they become deeply imbued with the conceptual theory and revolutionary world view of the party, resolutely defend and implement the line and policy of the

party, and more fully display the enthusiasm of loyalty on the path of revolution pointed out by the party.

In particular, cadre and party members must be made fully aware of the absolute authority and high prestige maintained by our party.

Great authority to lead, dignity and prestige are attributes of only that party which has accumulated noble accomplishments and experience. When cadre and party members are fully aware of the great authority to lead and prestige of our party, they become deeply imbued with the enormous national pride and dignity of waging revolution in the bosom of our party, and fight to the end on the path pointed out by the party. Consequently, all party organizations must focus deep concern on indoctrination work concerning the great authority to lead and prestige of our party, and launch it with sincerity.

Attainment of principled unity through continued struggle is one of the basic problems arising in glorifying the tradition of unity and solidarity of the party.

Unity in the communist movement does not come about of its own accord, and can be accomplished only through struggle. The struggle against anti-party elements is in essence a reflection of class struggle within the party. Without resolute and uncompromising struggle against anti-party elements and impure elements, the unity and solidarity of party ranks cannot be maintained. The great unity and solidarity of the working class party are the noble spoils of relentless struggle.

In the absence of continued stubborn struggle there can be no absolute guarantee that maintains the unity and solidarity of the party. If there is to be further strengthening of a unity and solidarity which place the party and the leader at the center in accordance with the heavy demands of today, when an ideo-theoretical foundation has been laid that is capable of strengthening and developing the party permanently as a chuche-type revolutionary party, the struggle to preserve the purity of party ranks must be intensified.

The key problem here is to make all party members the standard bearers of the struggle to resolutely preserve the unity and solidarity of party ranks.

When party ranks defend with their lives that unity and solidarity which place the party and the leader at the center, and form up together as revolutionaries who defend to the end the integrity of the revolution without the slightest hesitation, no matter how adverse the situation may be, they become imbued with an invincibility that nothing can break apart.

All party organizations must foster cadre and party members as ardent revolutionaries who wage principled struggle against any and all elements that would hinder revolutionary unity by continuously intensifying the struggle to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the party in close tandem with unitary ideology indoctrination and revolutionary tradition indoctrination.

Factions have already been purged from our party. Nevertheless, outdated ideological elements remain which could give rise to factions, and anti-party ideologies could infiltrate from without. Party organizations must make every effort to assure that there are no tendencies among cadre and party members to not overcome elements of provincialism and nepotism, or to act in an unprincipled manner, and to assure that there is absolutely no occurrence of such situations as where actions are different outside the party and inside the party, where the heart is not given to the party or where one is presenting oneself to advantage, or where people are drawn in under one's own control.

In order to launch the struggle to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the party across the board, cadre and party members must be firmly armed with the anti-faction struggle experiences of our party.

Party organizations should firmly arm cadre and party members with the lessons of historic struggle for party unity and solidarity so that they can be made to overcome all manner of unhealthy elements, possessed at all times of exemplary party-oriented and class-oriented objectives, and to resolutely preserve the tradition of party unity and solidarity. Only in so doing will all party members be able to fight fiercely to defend the party and the revolution in the bitter struggle with class enemies, upholding party and leader.

An important aspect in permanently glorifying the tradition of unity and solidarity which center on party and leader is that of establishing the ironclad discipline of moving as one under the unitary guidance of the Party Center.

The formation of a unity of action by which all ranks move as one under the unitary guidance of the leader is an organizational and ideological demeanor which must be cultivated by the party of the working class that has unity and solidarity. When the entire party moves as one in accordance with the thought and will of the leader, party unity and solidarity become something invincible which cannot be shaken, no matter what the trouble or obstacle.

Ironclad discipline is a fundamental characteristic of the revolutionary party of the working class. Only by establishing revolutionary discipline within the party can party unity and solidarity be firmly maintained, and can the militancy of the party be continuously strengthened. If ironclad discipline is not established, impure elements can appear within the party or factions can develop, the party can gradually weaken and ultimately cannot maintain its own existence. Revolutionary discipline is the life's blood of the party.

Our party has been strengthened and developed as a powerful party which has achieved a noble degree of unity and solidarity among party ranks on the basis of a sense of revolutionary organization and discipline. With the establishment within the party of a strong sense of organization and discipline, all party organizations and party members have been enabled to live and act with one mind based on one ideology, and our party has become

a monolithic organization similar to a living organism, a revolutionary and militant organization capable of smashing through any obstacle. It is a result of this that our party is great and invincible.

One of the fundamental problems arising in firmly tempering party unity and solidarity today is that of more solidly establishing that strong discipline which moves as one under the unitary guidance of the Party Center.

Only by correctly solving this problem can the unity and solidarity which center on the party and the leader be strengthened and developed at a high level which satisfies new historic conditions, and can the revolutionary cause set in motion by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song be preserved in its purity and gloriously carried out to completion.

If that revolutionary discipline of moving as one under the unitary guidance of the Party Center is to be firmly established, party discipline possessed of a proper understanding of the party must be self-consciously engendered among party members.

Only that revolutionary discipline based on the high political consciousness of the mass of party members can exist within the party. Discipline that is achieved by force cannot be stable, and the party which functions on the basis of that kind of discipline cannot play the role of political staff.

Our party is the general staff of the Korean revolution, the organizers and instigators of all victories. All party organizations should strive for cadre and party members to fully understand that they cannot survive for even an instant apart from the party, and to self-consciously preserve that ironclad discipline that has been established within the party, possessed of the revolutionary awareness of devoting their all to the party and joining their destiny with that of the party.

Bringing all problems arising in party work and party activity to the attention of the Party Center and handling them in accordance with the unitary decisions of the party constitute a fundamental requirement in establishing revolutionary discipline within the party. It is an important problem of striving to manage the whole party by means of a revolutionary spirit by which all party organizations move as one under the unitary guidance of the Party Center, and by which all guidelines established by the party are unconditionally accepted and thoroughly implemented.

Functionaries must resolutely establish the revolutionary attitude of thoroughly overcoming unorganized and undisciplined acts which run counter to the unitary guidance of the Party Center, and of organizing and carrying out all work under the guidance of the party.

The invincible unity and solidarity of the party are the greatest accomplishment of our party. Preservation and continuous glorification of this accomplishment generation after generation constitute a fundamental problem in carrying out the revolutionary cause of chuche set in motion and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

We must fully recognize the importance of the struggle to preserve and glorify the tradition of party unity and solidarity, and, rallying firmly around the head of the Party Central Committee, temper an even more ironclad unity and solidarity of such stability and power that it cannot be buffeted by any wind.

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THE CHUCHE IDEA IS A GREAT REVOLUTIONARY IDEA WHICH ENHANCES THE DIGNITY AND VALUE OF MAN

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 10, Oct 84 pp 8-12

[Article by Pak Ch'ung-pae]

[Text] The question of how to judge the dignity and value of people, and of what level they should be placed, is one of the important problems arising in determining the destiny of people who are social beings and in developing social history.

Only when people have a high degree of dignity and value can they enjoy lives of usefulness and happiness, and can socio-historic development be vigorously stimulated.

Ever since class societies appeared on the globe the popular masses have been locked in the iron chains of slavery and bound by the steel locks of capitalism, the objects of oppression and coercion, and have received all manner of moral contempt and derision and have been forced to endure contemptuous treatment and loss of rights. For the thousands of years that they have been "talking tools" people have lamented their deplorable destinies as slaves of capitalism, and their one enduring dream was to be freed from the binds of nature and the subordination of society and to regain their trampled dignity and value, and to live and develop as masters of their own destinies. However, these long-standing hopes and dreams were not to be realized because mankind did not possess a progressive ideology that understood both the world and themselves.

All of the reactionary ideologies that have existed in history have, in essence, always trampled on the dignity and value of man, thereby rationalizing the oppression, coercion, degradation and contemptuous treatment of the popular masses.

The religious thought which dominated slave societies and the feudal societies of the Middle Ages considered mankind as "born sinners" and said it "lived a pitiful life in misery and unhappiness," thereby defending the slave system and the feudal caste system and rationalizing them. In current bourgeois societies the existential theory that emphasizes that mankind "leads a lonely existence tending toward death" holds sway, and the corrupt tendency to

preach degradation, pessimism and extreme individual egoism is spreading like a contagious disease.

Because people for so long had been molded by reactionary thought which ignores the essence of mankind, they thought that it was their "destiny" to live with the contempt and scorn of being less than human, and that they had to meekly submit to this "fate."

There have also been progressive ideas in history. Although progressive ideas of the past always served to raise the dignity and value of man, they could not, because of their own intrinsic weaknesses, raise the dignity and value of man to the appropriate level. Of course the progressive thinkers of ancient times and the Middle Ages, and even the enlightened thinkers who were active at the beginning of modern times, only went as far as to view humankind as the ultimate organism in nature or as a part of nature, and did not correctly indicate where the dignity and value of man are to be found.

Marxism, which for the first time in human history opposed all manner of reactionary thought, made a tremendous contribution to enhancing the dignity and value of man by prescribing, on the basis of critical analysis of progressive ideas, that man is not simply a being in nature but rather a composite of social relationships.

The problem of the dignity and value of man has been given a penetrating explanation by the immortal chuche idea.

The chuche idea is a people-centered great revolutionary idea which, based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of all things and determines all things, looks at everything with man in the center and makes all things be of service to man.

With the creation of the chuche idea, the unscientificity and illegitimacy of reactionary thought which served to denigrate the essence of man and to get him to docily accept oppressive classes became fully exposed, and the fact that man is the most excellent and powerful social being in the world became scientifically illuminated. As a result, there came into being a powerful ideological weapon capable of gloriously accomplishing the age-old dream of mankind to break free from the binds and constraints of nature and society, and to enjoy a creative and happy life.

The creation of the chuche idea was a great proclamation that put the popular masses who had been regarded as the objects of tyranny and oppression not on the outside or the edge of history, but firmly in its center, and ascribing to them a developed and powerful existence which nothing can deter, and was an historic event that raised the dignity and value of man to the highest position.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"In redefining the nature of mankind and its position and role as the ruler and remolder of the world, chuche philosophy raised the dignity and value of mankind to the highest level." ("On Several Problems Arising in the Understanding of Chuche Philosophy" booklet, p 8)

The dignity and value of mankind are determined by the position and role occupied by people in the world. In other words, they are determined by how high a position a person occupies in the world and what role he plays.

In illuminating the fact that man is the master of all things and determines all things, the chuche idea demonstrated that man is the unitary ruler and unitary remolder of the world. To say that man is the ruler of the world means that man is the master of his destiny and that of the world, and to say that man is the remolder of the world means that man exists to intentionally remake the world and to blaze his own destiny. There are many forms of life in the world, but none other than man that controls the world and intentionally remakes it.

The illumination of man as the ruler and remaker of the world is the great achievement of the chuche idea which ascribes the greatest dignity and value to man.

By clarifying that man is the most developed social being who possesses independence, creativity and consciousness, the chuche idea scientifically proved that man is the unitary ruler and unitary remaker of the world.

To describe what the fundamental characteristics of man as a social being are constitutes a fundamental problem in explaining the position and role occupied by man in the world, as well as a decisive guarantee for enhancing his dignity and value. Correct description of the fundamental nature of man is necessary so that, if man is not the ruler of the world, then that which does control the world becomes apparent.

The chuche idea for the first time in history scientifically explained the fundamental nature of man, and in so doing made it possible to fully establish man's position, role, dignity and value.

Man is first of all a unitary being who, as the master of the world and the master of his own destiny, possesses the substance and the freedom to live and develop independently.

That man possesses freedom bespeaks the fact that he has broken free from the various constraints of nature and society, and has the need to live independently. Freedom is not that characteristic of living by adapting to the outside world, but rather is that most fundamental attribute of man by which he rules the outside world and lives by existing as its master. There is no other creature in the world other than man that possesses freedom. Because man is a unitary being possessed of freedom, he is a being that acts against the constraints of nature and society and lives as their ruler. This shows that it is freedom which is the fundamental characteristic of man that makes him the most dignified creature in the world.

The true dignity of mankind is found in an independent life. The man who lives without freedom cannot possess dignity as a social being, regardless of how much money, property or power he has.

For man as a social being, freedom means socio-political freedom and socio-political life. In socio-political life is found the true dignity and glorious life of social mankind. Those who do not have a socio-political life are dead as social beings, no matter what wealth or luxuries they may have, and it is not possible to comment about them in terms of dignity and value as humans.

It is only when people have independence and live socio-political lives that they rule the world, free from all constraints, leading an existence of greatest dignity.

Man is also a unitary being who possesses the attribute and creativity to remake the world to suit his own wishes and needs, and to forge his own destiny.

Using creativity, man changes that which is outdated and makes something new and remolds nature and society into something of greater advantage to himself. Of all the creatures in the world, only man remolds the world to suit his wishes and needs and forges his own destiny. As a being that possesses creativity, man is a being that plays a decisive role in remaking nature and developing society, and one that possesses the highest value. Through his own intentional creative acts, man continuously remakes useless inanimate objects into invaluable assets required by mankind, transforming the world into something of greater service to man. All of the beautiful and valuable assets in the world are the product of the creative effort of mankind. As a result man, who possesses creativity, has the greatest value as the creator of all wealth. This bespeaks the fact that the true value of mankind is found in its creativity along with its freedom, and means that man as the possessor of creativity is indeed a powerful and worthwhile being.

Should man not have creativity, he would not be a social being and accordingly could not possess true value as a man. In this context, if a person does not display his own creativity on behalf of society and revolution, he is not worth a single cent and cannot but lead a worthless existence. People have great value when they fight devotedly for society, collective, party and leader, displaying the creativity to continuously remake the world.

Human consciousness is a fundamental factor which makes it possible for man to understand the world and himself, and to have dignity and value as the master of the world and the remaker of the world.

The freedom and creativity of man are guaranteed by consciousness. All of man's actions, whether cognitive or practical, in understanding and remaking himself and the world, are carried out under the control of ideological consciousness.

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, ideological consciousness determines the value and dignity of people, and is the controller of all of the actions of people. The true value of people is not determined by property or things, but by ideology. Whether or not people have dignity and value as social beings depends on whether or not they are armed with independent ideological consciousness and revolutionary thought. The person who is firmly armed with revolutionary thought can lead a noble political life, and, possessing a high degree of creativity, can continuously remake nature and society. Only when a person possesses consciousness, and in particular independent ideological consciousness, can he become the most noble and powerful being in the world, and glorify his own dignity and value.

By thus completely describing the fundamental nature of man and scientifically proving that man is the unitary ruler and unitary remolder of the world, the chuche idea placed the dignity and value of mankind at the highest level.

The chuche idea has also clearly indicated the inevitable process and method by which the dignity and value of mankind are enhanced.

By newly clarifying that the main actors of history are the people and the popular masses, that the socialist movement is an independent and creative movement of the popular masses, and that the independent ideological consciousness of the popular masses is a socio-historic principle that plays a decisive role in revolutionary struggle, the chuche idea illuminated the inevitability of the enhancement of the position and role, and dignity and value, of the people and the popular masses. That human history has been a history of struggle for the independence of the popular masses bespeaks the fact that mankind has developed into a more dignified and powerful being through the struggle to enhance its own position and role, and the fact that independent ideological consciousness has played a decisive role in revolutionary struggle has taught us that people can continuously glorify their own dignity and value only through the struggle to be self-conscious of their own position and role and to intentionally remake nature and society.

The guiding principle of the chuche idea with regard to adhering to an independent position, applying creative methods and making ideology the centerpiece in revolutionary struggle, incorporates sound guidelines which make it possible for people to live and fight in the most dignified and valuable manner. Only when people launch revolutionary struggle in an independent and creative manner and possessed of high ideological consciousness can they continuously enhance their position and role, and glorify their dignity and value.

By thus clarifying the essential nature of man and his position and role, the chuche idea constitutes a great revolutionary idea which has enhanced the dignity and value of man.

The chuche idea has shown that only when a social system is established in which people and the popular masses are the masters, and which is continuously solidified and developed, can the dignity and value of mankind in actuality be enhanced.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"Only when the working masses take national sovereignty and the means of production into their own hands and establish a socialist system can they be liberated from tyranny and oppression, and can they consciously mold history as the true masters of their own and society's destinies." ("On the Chuche Idea" booklet, p 17)

The position, role, dignity and value of man are not the same in any period of time or social system. Inasmuch as the fundamental characteristics of man of independence, creativity and consciousness are social attributes, the dignity and value of mankind are assured only in a social setting and will differ depending on the nature of the social system.

The social system determines the height of the position, role, dignity and value of man, and is the key condition employed in the struggle to forge the destiny of the working masses.

Nothing can be said about true dignity and value for people in the exploitive society in which the popular masses are forced by a small ruling class to give up their rights and become the objects of exploitation and oppression. The exploitive society is a society of human corruption in which those in the society are regarded with greater contempt than money or things, and in which the value of people is determined in terms of money and property.

In the slave societies and feudal societies of the past, the working masses gave up everything to the slave owners and feudal lords, and were treated with subhuman contempt and degradation. Likewise, in the capitalist societies of today, the working class and popular masses languish in abject poverty and lack of political rights as a result of the cruel exploitation and plundering, and the vicious oppression, of the capitalists, their dignity and value trampled into the ground.

Because the working masses are not the true masters of society in the exploitive society, even though it is through their own struggle that material wealth is created and the society continuously developed, they have never been able to break out of the binds of exploitation and poverty.

The fact that the slave system and feudal system collapsed due to the slave rebellions, which can be called the first advance of anti-exploitation working masses in history, and then to the anti-feudal struggle of peasants during the Middle Ages, was the result of those people's struggle for freedom. Exploitive societies were forever changed and developed as a result of the struggles of the popular masses in the old days. However, the development of the exploitive society was a process in which the demands of the popular masses were suppressed, and the means and methods of plundering the fruits of their creative labor were altered into a form of exploitation of greater cunning. Consequently, no matter how much the exploitive society develops, the popular masses cannot break free from class rule and subordination, and cannot enhance their dignity and value.

The popular masses can continuously enhance and glorify their dignity and value only in that social system where they take control of national sovereignty and the means of production themselves, and remake the world and forge their own destiny.

The right to independence is manifestly expressed in national sovereignty, and is firmly maintained when people are the masters of the means of production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, applying the immortal chuche idea, established in this land the most advanced socialist system in which the working masses are the masters of all things, a land which was once controlled only by exploitation, oppression, poverty and the lack of rights.

Our nation's socialist system is the most excellent socialist system which makes it possible for the working masses to actually glorify their own dignity and value as masters of national sovereignty and the means of production. Having taken into their own hands their own destiny as true masters of state and society, our people fully enjoy a dignified and useful life, possessed of true freedom and rights in all phases of social existence including politics, economy and culture.

In all the history of our people, who originated in this land and took root here and have lived here for five millenia, there has never been such a time as today when the working masses are themselves the masters of state and society, and fully enjoy an independent and creative life.

Our people know in their hearts that it is none other than our nation's socialist system, which has applied the chuche idea in actual living, that is the most excellent social system which assures them of true freedom and happiness, and struggle to devote all of their energy and abilities to the wealth and prosperity of this benevolent system.

This vividly demonstrates to just what high level has been enhanced the position, role, dignity and value of our people who live and struggle under the socialist system of our nation as it applies the chuche idea.

The dignity and value of mankind will have been elevated to the highest level when a communist society is built and completed which fully manifests the independence, creativity and consciousness of man.

The immortal chuche idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a communism building idea which describes both the course for building communism and the inevitability of its completion. The process of building and completing a communist society is none other than the process of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea, and the communist society is that society which has been dyed with the chuche idea. If a communist society is to be built, mankind, society and nature must be remade in accordance with the demands of the chuche idea so that the independence of the popular masses is fully accomplished.

We must vigorously fight to build a communist society which most solidly guarantees the dignity and value of mankind by thoroughly protecting our independent position, applying creative methods and making ideology our foundation, as taught by the chuhce idea, and vigorously accelerate revolution and construction.

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THE HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FORMATION OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S
REVOLUTIONARY ARMY PARTY COMMITTEE AT THE TIME OF ANTI-JAPANESE REVOLUTIONARY
STRUGGLE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 10, Oct '84 pp 13-17

[Article by Chu Yong-mok]

[Text] During the process of glorious struggle spanning half a century, our party has blazed for itself a new path of development, creating a shining history of organization building as a chuche-type party. Of great significance in glorifying the history of construction of our party that began with "T. D." [unity and solidarity] was the March 1934 reorganization of anti-Japanese people's guerrilla units into the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, followed by the formation of the KPRA Party Committee.

The formation of the KPRA Party Committee at the time of glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was a brilliant application of the chuche party building thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and a noble outgrowth of the energetic action and wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader for creating a new type of revolutionary party.

The KPRA Party Committee was a powerful party organizational structure which applied the unitary leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song over the entire Korean revolution by providing unified grasp and guidance over all levels of party organizations and provincial party organizations within units at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

With the formation of the KPRA Party Committee, the struggle to build a revolutionary party advanced more positively to a new and higher stage, and our revolution entered a new and historic period of vigorous advance under the unitary guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The formation of the KPRA Party Committee was an historic event of great significance in the Korean communist movement and the building of our party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"With the advent of the KPRA Party Committee, the unitary guidance system for all levels of party organizations was established, and it became possible to more forcefully launch anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the work of party organization building on the basis of more organized chuche-type revolutionary strength." ("The Korean Workers Party is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party which Continues the Tradition of Glorious 'T. D.' [unity and solidarity]" booklet, pp 6-7)

The fact that the formation of the KPRA Party Committee was an historic event of great significance in the Korean communist movement and in the building of our party stems first of all from the way it made possible the firm establishment of a party organizational system capable of applying the unitary leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song over all levels of party organizations.

A fundamental problem arising in party building and party action is the proper establishment of a party organizational and guidance structure so that all party organizations may be guided in a unified manner and made to move as one. A systematic organizational and guidance structure is capable of enhancing the party's sense of organization and discipline, and of firmly applying party leadership over revolutionary struggle.

Only by properly establishing a party organizational and guidance structure can the unity and solidarity of party ranks be maintained, and can all party organizations be unified on the basis of noble organizational thought and a powerful monolith be created which moves in accordance with the ideological will of the leader. If the party organizational guidance system is not properly established, the thought and line of the leader cannot be effected in a timely manner, and party members and the popular masses cannot be correctly organized and mobilized to revolutionary struggle. If the working class party is to advance revolutionary struggle successfully, all party organizations must establish a unitary organizational guidance system so that the thought and leadership of the leader can be applied.

That the party cannot properly perform its mission and role as the organ of political leadership over revolution and construction when it does not establish a unitary organizational guidance system was one of the hard lessons learned in the history of our nation's early communist movement. The Korean Communist Party which appeared in 1925 did not have an outstanding leader nor did it establish a party organizational guidance system in order to apply the unitary guidance of its leadership, and as a result was unable to perform its role as the premier organization of the revolution or to maintain its own existence.

From the time that he first appeared on the path of revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song blazed a new course of revolutionary party building, setting forth chuche-type party building guidelines, and in July of 1930 put together the first party organization composed of a new generation of young communists in Chialun, and with that as the parent organization, rapidly expanded party organizations into every locale.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, party organizations spread out with revolutionary organizational cores throughout the Onsong area, and within a short period of time armed ranks and numerous base party organizations appeared throughout the eastern bay region of the Tuman River and along the northern border areas. At the same time, the work to maintain unitary guidance over first-level party organizations was positively advanced, with the result that ward party committees were organized in wards and district party committees in districts, and guerrilla unit party committees were organized and activated in anti-Japanese people's guerrilla units. All of this constituted an enormous advance in the establishment of a guidance system over primary-level party organizations.

Nevertheless, it was not possible to fully exercise unitary guidance over not just the growing armed ranks, but also the party organizations that had been organized in guerrilla districts and areas under enemy control, with only this type of organ of party guidance.

Fully perceiving the inevitable demands of the development of party organization building, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song formed the KPRA Party Committee, thereby taking an epoch-making step in exercising unified grasp and guidance for party organizations within units, and extending even to provincial party committees.

The formation of the KPRA Party Committee initiated a turning point in the struggle to establish a party organizational guidance system.

With the formation of the KPRA Party Committee, it became possible to bring party organizations together in a single systematic system in accordance with the principle of democratic centralized authority, and for them to function in a unified manner.

The organizational principle of the revolutionary party of the working class is democratic centralism. Democratic centralism constitutes a firm organizational guarantee for making possible the successful application of the thought and leadership of the leader by the party.

With the formation of the KPRA Party Committee on the basis of the principle of democratic centralism, it became possible to enhance the role of all levels of party committees, and to convey the needs and requirements of party members to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in a timely manner. It also made it possible to establish a systematic centralized discipline by which village party cells were subordinate to ward party committees, ward party committees to district party committees, and district party committees to the KPRA Party Committee, and where company party cells in units were subordinate to regiment party committees, regiment party committees to division party committees, and division party committees to the KPRA Party Committee. From the time that the KPRA Party Committee was formed with its unified grasp and guidance over party organizations in military units of course, and extending to provincial party organizations as well, a party organizational guidance system was established which moved all organizations together as one.

With the formation of the KPRA Party Committee and the elevation of its role, it became possible to strengthen unitary guidance over all levels of party organizations, and to thoroughly expand the party organizational guidance system on a national basis.

In accordance with the principles set forth at the conference of KPRA military cadre and conference of party political functionaries of core units of the KPRA convened in Nanhut'ou, the KPRA Party Committee expanded the party organization throughout KPRA units and broad areas of the nation, established an orderly organizational guidance system, and vigorously spurred on the struggle to secure party leadership over the entire Korean revolution.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, party organizations in military ranks were further solidified during the latter part of the 1930's, and numerous party organizations were established in areas populated by Koreans throughout Manchuria, and in such northern border areas of our nation as Kapsan and Sinpa. In order to uniformly guide the actions of the rapidly expanding party organizations, the domestic Party Operations Committee, Changpai County Party Committee and Eastern Bay Party Operations Committee were organized. By so doing, the unitary guidance system over party organizations was made more systematic.

This bespeaks the fact that although the party center had not yet been proclaimed, party organizations had spread on a national basis and a unified party organizational guidance system had been established from the KPRA Party Committee and extending to provincial party committees, so that the unitary leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was successfully applied over our nation's communist movement and the entire Korean revolution.

Establishment of the unitary leadership system of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song through the KPRA Party Committee was an immortal achievement attained in the struggle to build a chuche-type party organization at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

That the formation of the KPRA Party Committee was an historic event of great significance in the Korean communist movement and the building of our party is found next in the fact that it made possible the forceful advance of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the work of building party organization on the basis of more organized chuche revolutionary capability.

Formation of the KPRA Party Committee first of all made it possible to more forcefully launch anti-Japanese armed struggle on the basis of organized chuche-type revolutionary capability.

The focus of the Korean revolution at that time was armed struggle, and the cornerstone of party leadership was to direct that armed struggle to victory.

Had not the power of the KPRA been forged into something invincible in those trying times of fighting against the robber Japanese imperialists by means of our own strength, anti-Japanese armed struggle could not have been successfully advanced.

With formation of the KPRA Party Committee and solidification of its unitary guidance, the leading role of all levels of party organizations could be enhanced and party leadership over military operations thoroughly applied.

Through party organizations and political organs in military units, the KPRA Party Committee actively launched the work of fully explaining and thoroughly implementing the chuche line and strategic guidelines of the Korean revolution among party members and troops. With the strengthening of daily study and concentrated military-political study under the guidance of party organizations, and the vigorous launching of revolutionary publication operations, party members and members of guerrilla units more fully understood the revolutionary thought and line of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and accepted them as their firm conviction.

The KPRA Party Committee and party organizations of military units intensively discussed and decided on concrete measures for thoroughly implementing the revolutionary line and guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the strategic intent and planning of the respected and beloved general, and vigorously organized and mobilized party members and members of guerrilla units to the struggle for their implementation. In this process the self-consciousness, creativity, and peerless devotion and bravery of unit members was displayed in military action, and the revolutionary discipline of thoroughly executing the directives and orders of commanders was established.

In order for there to be victory in the fierce struggle against brutal Japanese imperialist aggressors, there had to be solid mass support which could be set into motion by anti-Japanese armed ranks.

Party organizations which were organized in various areas of the nation as a result of the formation of the KPRA Party Committee and the strengthening of its role brilliantly carried out the work of penetrating all levels and classes of people, including workers, farmers and students, and channeling them into mass organizations so that they were firmly united under a single political force, vigorously organizing and mobilizing them to anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. The solid garnering of mass support for armed struggle was the source of the strength that made it possible to continuously expand and reinforce anti-Japanese armed ranks, and to successfully launch military operations with the positive support and assistance of the popular masses.

With the strengthening of the power of the KPRA under the unified leadership of party organization, guerrilla bases were disbanded and quickly brought into armed struggle over broad areas in accordance with the demands of a changing situation, and it became possible to deliver a series of crushing blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors in numerous battles and campaigns including the historic battle of Pochonbo, the long march, Musan regional battle and the large contingent encirclement campaign.

Formation of the KPRA Party Committee also had enormous significance in positively promoting party organizational work based on more organized chuche revolutionary capability.

The launching of work to build party organization on the basis of the chuche revolutionary capability that had been organized constituted a key condition for vigorously accelerating this work on a solid class basis.

Under conditions where the KPRA Party Committee had been formed and a unified organizational guidance system had been established over party organizations, in the latter part of the 1930's the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song more vigorously launched the work of building party organization on a national basis, and set forth the task of solidifying its organizational and ideological foundation so that when the conditions and timing were right, creation of the party could be proclaimed.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and on the basis of the chuche revolutionary capability that had been organized, the KPRA Party Committee vigorously accelerated the work of solidifying the organizational and ideological foundation for founding the party on a national basis.

The KPRA Party Committee had tremendous success in solidifying a communist core and organizational framework for a party.

In the process of brilliantly attaining the unitary guidance of the KPRA Party Committee over party organizations, party ranks had been rapidly filled with progressive elements such as workers and farmers, and numerous communist core elements had been tempered in the flames of armed struggle and anti-Japanese mass movement. These had fiercely defended and carried out to completion the revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, no matter what the trials or tribulations, and had performed an essential role in overcoming all manner of anti-revolutionary ideologies, including factionalism and opportunism, and in maintaining the organizational and ideological purity of revolutionary ranks. Given the outstanding communist core that had been tempered in the flames of fierce struggle, and the indomitable revolutionary fighters who had been nurtured therein, a solid organizational foundation had been laid which was capable, when the time was right, of founding the party without hesitation.

The molding of a unity and solidarity of ideological will within communist ranks was instrumental in laying the organizational and ideological foundation for the founding of the party.

Based on chuche revolutionary capabilities that had been organized, the KPRA Party Committee vigorously launched the struggle to achieve the unity and solidarity of party and revolutionary ranks.

In so doing, the vicious schemes of the Japanese imperialists to destroy revolutionary ranks were overturned at each step and the anti-"Minsaeng-dan" struggle was taken from the leftists, and simultaneously the plotting of factional flunkeyists who opposed the chuche line of the Korean revolution and caused great harm to the unity and solidarity of ranks was subjugated at the proper time. The unity and solidarity of anti-Japanese revolutionary ranks which centered on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were brilliantly

attained in the struggle to thoroughly stamp out such impure and anti-party elements as the factionalists. This unity and solidarity was the noble legacy of the Korean communist movement attained in bloody struggle to forge the destiny of the fatherland and the people, and constituted an invaluable asset in fulfilling the cause of founding our party.

One of the key requirements arising in building the party of the working class is that of accomplishing the work of founding the party with the positive support of the broad masses, and strengthening it into a powerful party bound by ties of kinship with the masses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song wisely led the work to garner mass support for the party by closely linking it with the movement of the Anti-Japanese National Unification Front.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the KPRA Party Committee applied party guidance over the Anti-Japanese National Unification Front movement so as to firmly unite not just the basic masses of the revolution, but anti-Japanese masses of all classes and levels, as a single political force.

Specifically, by maintaining firm party leadership over the Anti-Japanese National Unification Front organization Fatherland Restoration Society, which was founded on 5 May 1936, the KPRA Party Committee achieved a new advance in the strengthening of mass support for the party.

Under the positive guidance of the KPRA Party Committee, the Fatherland Restoration Society brought together the broad popular masses of all levels and classes under the banner of fatherland restoration, and vigorously organized and mobilized them to the struggle to implement the chuche line and guidelines of the Korean revolution. The result of the formation of the Fatherland Restoration Society and the rapid proliferation of its subsidiary organizations was that all levels and classes of people became closely tied to party organizations, and that in this process, many more communists were developed and the mass support of the party tremendously strengthened.

Formation of the KPRA Party Committee was indeed an historic event which initiated an epoch-making period in successfully carrying out the party leadership and unitary leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and which more vigorously pushed forward the building of our party's organization so as to lay a firm foundation capable of completing the cause of founding the party.

Because the Korean communists and people possessed their own powerful party guidance organs such as the KPRA Party Committee and struggled under their guidance, they could push forward the communist movement and the Anti-Japanese National Liberation movement to continuous upsurges, even under conditions of unprecedented hardship, and could advance fatherland restoration and brilliantly complete the historic task of founding the party.

Based on the extensive experience and success in party building that he had personally achieved in the flames of arduous anti-Japanese revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established party organizations in every locale without hesitation after liberation, and on 10 October 1945 proclaimed the founding of our party to the world. The founding of our party was the glorious completion of the cause of party foundation which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, having set forth creative guidelines for founding the party, pushed forward along the bitter course of protracted anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and was a majestic announcement of the birth of a chuche-type revolutionary party.

Our party, which has glorified many decades since it was first rooted in "T. D.," has experienced a great turning point in its own development through the 1970's and 1980's.

Under the vigorous leadership of the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, a solid organizational and ideological foundation has been laid that is capable of strengthening and developing our party forever as a chuche-type revolutionary party, and a guidance system has been thoroughly established by which the entire party is moving as one. As a result, our party has matured and become further strengthened as militant ranks possessed of an invincible power greater than at any previous time from the standpoint of its sense of ideology, organization and linkage with the masses. This bespeaks the fact that a firm guarantee has been created that is capable of carrying out to completion the revolutionary cause of chuche set in motion by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The noble achievements attained by the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il in carrying out the cause of building a chuche party shine forth as the greatest exploits in the many achievements that have been fought for and attained for party, revolution, fatherland and people.

Let us gloriously complete the revolutionary undertaking of chuche set in motion in the forests of Paektu by fully appreciating the greatness of our party and by being endlessly loyal to the leadership of the party.

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COLLECTIVISM AND THE PROBLEM OF INDIVIDUALITY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 10, Oct 84 pp 18-21

[Article by Kim Chu-ch'öl]

[Text] Thorough application of the principle of collectivism in conformance with the growing demands of revolutionary development is one of the key problems arising in assuring all workers of an independent and creative life.

Collectivism is the foundation of socialist and communist societies, and a principle of action which those living in a socialist society must preserve.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Collectivism is the most fundamental characteristic of the working class, and forms the foundation of socialist and communist life in which workers join firmly together to attain a common objective." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 25, p 286)

Collectivism is a revolutionary spirit and attitude toward life that must be inculcated by communists struggling for the victory of the revolutionary cause.

In getting the working class and the working masses to achieve ironclad unity of revolutionary ranks, the principle of collectivism has served as a key factor in attaining victory in the revolutionary struggle for independence.

Collectivism requires that the interests of the group be held as more precious than one's own interests and that all members of society help and guide each other, and at the same time that there be unity and solidarity based on a single ideology.

The experience of revolutionary struggle of the working class over a long period of time vividly shows that social unity and solidarity based on collectivism are the source of the strength of the working masses, and constitute a firm guarantee for revolutionary victory. The decisive superiority of the socialist system compared to the capitalist system based on individualism derives precisely from the fact that all members of the society are unified as one in accordance with the principle of collectivism.

That collectivism gets the popular masses to form such a sincere and noble unity and solidarity stems from the fact that it actually guarantees and truly achieves the independence of all workers who belong to the society and the collective.

Inasmuch as working class collectivism assures the independence of the working masses, all members of the collective join firmly together with self-consciousness and awareness to fight for society, collective, fatherland and people.

The assurance of true independence for the working masses as the masters of state and society, and the full promotion of their individual attributes, is one of the important characteristics of the principle of collectivism. To place restraints on the independence of workers or to restrict the overall promotion of their individuality conflicts with the fundamental mission of collectivism as the driving principle for attaining the freedom of the popular masses, and has no relationship to it.

Individualism represents the individual characteristics of the person who is a social being possessed of independence and creativity.

The individual is at all times a real and concrete being. For this reason, the independence that is fundamental to the individual is not something expressed abstractly apart from real people or individuals, but rather is a concrete expression of each person who makes up society and collective.

The independence and creativity that are the essence of man are manifested as individuality when expressed by individual people, and take on a diverse and specific character when combined with the various characteristics peculiar to the individual.

Collectivism respects the individuality of workers.

Collectivism finds its fundamental objective in gathering people together to attain the independence of the popular masses. If the independence of the working masses is to be attained, their individuality must be respected. Respect for traits of individuality is an important requirement of the principle of collectivism.

The fact that collectivism respects the individuality of workers is summed up in the principle of collectivism that says "one for all and all for one." This principle of collective life requires that every individual who makes up the collective subordinates his own individual interests to those of the collective. The individual must sacrifice his own interests to the interests of collective and organization, society and people, and party and revolution.

This, however, absolutely does not mean that collectivism suppresses the interests of the individual, or his needs or aspirations.

The principle of collective life does not just demand one for all, but also requires all for one. In other words, it requires that the collective organization respect the interests of each individual, their needs and individual aspirations.

To act so that one is for all, requiring that individual interest be subordinated to those of the collective, does not infringe upon the freedom of the workers, but on the contrary is intended to more thoroughly attain it. Only by liberating class and collective organization from the constraints of society so as to attain independence can the freedom of every individual and the freedom of every worker be realized. Collectivism is thus a principle of action which satisfies the individual aspirations and needs of workers.

Collectivism in actuality guarantees independence to the working masses in social life and individual life.

The socialist system based on collectivism guarantees true political freedom and rights to workers including laborers and farmers. Under socialism, the working masses who would be forced to accept constraint and lack of rights in an exploitive society participate directly in the administration of the state and national politics as masters of sovereignty, and gather together in political party and social organizations to freely engage in socio-political activity. To say that collectivism guarantees the freedom of individuals means the freedom of the working masses including workers, farmers and working intellectuals.

People live not only a socio-political life and economic life, but also a socio-moral life and a cultural-aesthetic life as well, and in fact live a variety of different lives. Every individual has his own interests and tastes, and everyone has different needs in their aesthetic life. Even though everyone has a socialist lifestyle, each individual sets his own individual aspirations and needs, from clothing, dress, daily necessities and luxuries all the way through the overall cultural-aesthetic life.

Working class collectivism respects and meets such wholesome individual desires and needs of workers. This bespeaks the fact that working class collectivism based on social relationships in a socialist society thoroughly protects the freedom of people all the way through their individual expression. It is in fact collectivism that is the most revolutionary and people-oriented principle of action that not only strives to attain freedom by liberating the working masses from the constraints and binds of society and nature, but also fully satisfies the individual aspirations and needs of the people.

Collectivism in the socialist society not only assures the independence of the working masses, but also makes possible the manifold expression of the individuality of every member of the society.

Creativity is expressed in many forms by individual people. That creativity of individuals by which they understand nature and society and remake them

is, like independence, a common attribute possessed by all people, but is not the same in each individual. It takes many different forms depending on the abilities and temperament of the individual. Just as there are no two people exactly alike in the world, capabilities and temperament cannot but be legion.

Collectivism requires that the abilities and characteristics of each and every individual in society and collective be developed. One of the attributes of socialist collectivism is that it strives to have every individual manifest and mobilize even his slightest attribute so as to make the most of it in revolution and construction. Only in collectivism can individualism be expressed so completely.

To not regard the individual abilities and qualities of people as precious, without developing them, or to handle all work indiscriminately, without taking into consideration the individual capabilities of people, has no place in socialist collectivism. Collectivism is that which in essence brings together the creative power and wisdom of the working masses so as to properly engage in the revolutionary struggle for independence. Therefore, a key requirement of collectivism is for each and every worker to develop and fully mobilize the individual abilities that he possesses.

That collectivism which is not based on diverse expression of individuality cannot become a powerful force. When every individual in the collective lacks initiative and is lethargic, the collective or organization that is made up of such people cannot be powerful.

It is in this manner that the principle of collectivism constitutes a principle of action that is capable of fully manifesting the individuality of every member of the collective.

Socialism based on collectivism constitutes a society that fully realizes the individual aspirations and needs of the working masses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"....in our society, the whole society is permeated with sincere comradesly relationships by which the people respect, trust and mutually cooperate with each other on the basis of the principle of collectivism." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 27, p 603)

Under the socialist system of our nation, the collective social relationships of mutual help and guidance maintained between the people constitute a solid guarantee for meeting the individual aspirations and needs of all workers, and for developing their creativity.

The socialist system opens a broad path along which not only can the power of the collective be positively displayed, but also the abilities and talents of the workers be made to fully blossom. A key attribute of the socialist system is that it assures the development of both the collective and the individual.

Bourgeois apologist theorists belittle the socialist system based on collectivism, bragging as if only in the capitalist society in which individualism reigns supreme is it possible to guarantee the independence of individuality. They kick up a fuss about how the life they have, a life of the parasitism of evil exploitive class and reactionary rule, a life of every man for himself, devoid of morals, principles or conviction, represents the "freedom of the individual."

Such bragging by reactionary theorists is just puffery to embellish the capitalist system.

Because workers endure brutal exploitation in the capitalist society where egocentric social relationships prevail and the law of the jungle applies, freedom of the individual is not conceivable. Beset by extreme individualism in the capitalist society, it is common for people to despise each other and victimize others in order to get ahead or to attain idleness and luxury. Because a small exploitive class and a few reactionary rulers trample on the independence of the working masses in the rotten and diseased capitalist society, the freedom of the individual withers and dies, there is no assurance of even rudimentary freedoms or rights as individuals, and creativity cannot blossom. The individuality of workers cannot be respected, nor can individual freedom be conceived of, in such social relationships.

Under the socialist system of our nation, however, all members of society have been firmly united around the party and the leader on the basis of a single idea, the chuche idea, and their objectives and interests are in accord, and comradely relationships prevail in which there is mutual respect, trust and cooperation based on the principle of collectivism. In our society it is not possible for the aspirations and needs of the people to be at odds, and all workers exercise their right to independence together as masters of society, and more fully develop their creativity.

The working class, farmers and working intellectuals that comprise our society have forged ties of unity and cooperation expressed in commonness of ideology, social togetherness as socialist workers, and commonness of objectives and interests, and live and act in accordance with the principle of collectivism of mutual help and guidance. In such a society all workers are assured of true freedom, and manifest their creative wisdom to the maximum.

Since the principle of communist living prevails in our nation today, all workers positively develop their own individuality and creative ability within the concern and support of the whole society. The spirit with which the entire collective provides assistance, and the whole society sticks together, in order to develop the abilities of a single person, is a beautiful characteristic which could occur only in a socialist system where collective social relationships prevail, and bespeaks the fact that only collectivism is a true principle of living which gives full expression to individuality.

Nevertheless, today the capitalists and their mouthpieces are spreading the slander that individuality is ignored in the socialist society, and cannot be fully expressed. The anti-communist scheming launched by the capitalists under the pretext of "safeguarding human rights" and "individual freedom" is nothing more than a foolish attempt to slander the excellent socialist system based on collectivism, and to defame the ironclad unity and solidarity of its revolutionary ranks.

The reality of our nation in which all workers enjoy a free and happy life, and fully attain their own goals, within true collectivist social relationships based on the immortal chuche idea, again clearly shows that the slandering of socialist collectivism by the capitalists is a groundless lie and a wild fantasy.

We must more vigorously demonstrate the incomparable excellence of our nation's socialist system to the whole world by assuring all workers of a more free and civilized life, and by fully developing their creativity, in accordance with the demands of the principle of socialist collectivism.

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THE INVINCIBLE VITALITY OF OUR PARTY'S GUIDELINES ON LEARNING FROM THE EXAMPLE OF ANONYMOUS HEROES

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 10, Oct 84 pp 22-27

[Article by Kang Sin-yong]

[Text] It is the fifth anniversary of the inception of the communist mass movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes.

Today the movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes, with its great pulling force, is being vigorously launched in all sectors and all units of socialist construction, and is continuously demonstrating its invincible vitality in practical application.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the revolutionary guidelines on learning from the noble example of anonymous heroes that he had personally encountered, and our party has decisively led the struggle to implement them.

The movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes which our party initiated and is wisely leading is a new type of communist mass movement which thoroughly applies the requirements of a new stage of revolutionary development permeated by the modeling of the whole society after the chuche idea. The essence of this movement is that of using corrective indoctrination based on a positive model to remake the ideas of party members and workers, and to rapidly develop the nation's science and technology and to further improve the work method and work attitude of functionaries, so as to achieve a new upsurge in socialist construction.

The anonymous heroes nurtured by our party are the pattern for the communists of today, and their noble example is an excellent model from which all people should learn. The ideological and spiritual traits displayed by anonymous heroes are in essence a high degree of loyalty to party and leader, and an unending devotion to fatherland and people. Anonymous heroes consider the solving of problems in accordance with the wishes of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the intent of our party as their greatest glory and most devoted mission, and derive true value out of life as well as happiness from thoroughly solving them. The example of anonymous heroes, in which everyone devotes their all, in sickness and in health for 10 years or 20 years, not for fame or fortune but for party, leader, fatherland and people, shines so

brightly and has such tremendous power of influence, and vigorously incite our people on to struggle and great achievement.

As soon as the party's guidelines on learning from the example of anonymous heroes were established, our people took them to heart and have continuously created new miracles and innovations in every part of the entire nation. As part of a process in which heroes beget heroes and examples create new examples, and this continues on and on perpetually, the movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes quickly expanded to a scope that covers the entire society.

The fact that the movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes quickly spread throughout the whole society with such great force is the crowning achievement of the energetic leadership of our party in guiding the popular masses with extraordinary wisdom and motive revolutionary power.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"The movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes was established as an important guideline by the party, which has strived to launch it as an all-party and all-people movement."

As key aspect of our party's leadership in expanding and developing the movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes was its wise leadership in thoroughly organizing this movement in all sectors of socialist construction.

A basic characteristic of a mass movement in a socialist society is that it does not develop of its own accord, but rather is carried out in an organized manner. If the mass movement is not organized it cannot be pushed forward toward an objective, nor can its power be continuously demonstrated in socialist construction.

In his various publications which have indicated the tasks associated with bringing about a new upsurge in revolutionary struggle and construction, and with enhancing the militant capacity and guiding role of the party, the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il fully and deeply delineated the fundamental problems arising in making the movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes more organized and positive.

In order to organize the movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes, the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il conducted it as the work of the Party Central Committee and provided wise leadership so that party responsible functionaries were directly in charge of it, and so that all work stations within the party concentrated their energies on it and properly carried out joint and cooperative operations.

Following the guidelines of the party, all party organizations inculcated cadre, party members and workers with the essence and legitimacy of, and the

tasks and methods involved with the development of, the movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes, using a variety of styles and methods including lectures, explanation and dialogue, shared experience meetings and workshops, and laid the groundwork for the task of generalizing and restructuring of the successes and experiences gained in launching this movement. In this way the movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes was vigorously advanced as party work under the unitary guidance of the Party Center, and was launched in a more organized manner in all sectors and all units of socialist construction.

Another important factor in our party's leadership in developing the movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes was the way in which the movement was wisely led toward positive launching on a whole society scale with the participation of the broad masses.

Inasmuch as a mass movement is carried out by the masses, it cannot be successfully carried out in the absence of the positive support of the masses.

Recognizing the fact that the essence of positively orienting the movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes lay in transforming it into the work of the masses themselves, our party provided energetic guidance so that the masses of all levels and classes, including workers and farmers, would participate in this movement possessed of political self-consciousness and revolutionary zeal.

From the first day of inception of the movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes, our party had already set out to organize newspaper discussions using the party paper NODONG SINMUN in order to get party members and workers of all sectors and units, including laborers, farmers, scientists, technicians, party and state economic functionaries and members of three revolutions teams, to positively participate in this movement. Literally hundreds of thousands of people participated in the newspaper discussions of the NODONG SINMUN. This vividly demonstrated that under the guidance of our party, the movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes possessed great powers of attraction and was fully organized within the masses from the very beginning.

Fully heeding the guidelines on learning from the example of anonymous heroes set forth by our party, all party organizations laid the groundwork for organizational political work to get all party members and workers to responsibly carry out the revolutionary tasks that they had been assigned, so that everyone would temper themselves in practical struggle and fully demonstrate their loyalty to party and leader. At the same time, exemplary models created as part of the movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes were singled out in a timely manner, and the new ideas and innovations coming out of the masses given positive support, so that everyone pushed vigorously ahead to become an innovator.

In particular, our party established guidelines for broadly implementing the movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes, and provided energetic guidance to actively launch various forms of political work including

research publication meetings, effectiveness meetings and discussion groups to exemplify the sacred loyalty and indomitable revolutionary spirit of the young communists who fought in the early days of the Korean revolution, the revolutionary martyrs of the days of anti-Japanese armed struggle, and the heroes of the Fatherland Liberation War. As a result, the movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes was more broadly and positively carried out within the broad masses, and the work of nurturing party members and workers as communist revolutionaries endlessly loyal to party and leader was more rapidly advanced through this movement.

The fact that the movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes was launched in tandem with the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions and the struggle to create the "speed of the 1980's" proved the wisdom of our party's leadership in intensifying this movement.

The movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes, the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions, and the struggle to create the "speed of the 1980's" constitute a revolutionary mass movement directly organized and guided by our party as part of the struggle to carry out the program to model the whole society after the chuche idea.

Our party provided wise leadership so that all party organizations prepared and supervised organizational political work among cadre, party members and workers so that they adopted the high loyalty, struggle spirit and revolutionary work attitude of anonymous heroes, and thereby fully carried out the objective of the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions. At the same time, it provided energetic leadership so that all cadre, party members and workers set high goals and standards, like anonymous heroes, in production, construction and scientific and technical development, and struggled fiercely to attain them, thereby moving ahead in the struggle to create the "speed for the 1980's."

The result of closely combining the movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes with the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions and the struggle to create the "speed of the 1980's" in all sectors and units of socialist construction under the leadership of our party has been that the work of remaking mankind and technology has been further accelerated, and a new upsurge has been achieved in production and construction.

The practical guidance of the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il has particular significance in further developing the revolutionary march of our people, and in achieving continuous miracles and innovations in production and construction, in accordance with the actual demands of socialist construction.

Through practical guidance over the sectors that serve as lynchpins in economic construction and the construction sites which build the monumental creations which glorify the age of the workers party, the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il has highly evaluated the work of anonymous heroes, workers and laborers, and has vigorously spurred the people on to new struggle and achievements. In the last few months alone the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il

provided on-the-spot practical guidance over the work of various sectors in Chongjin, North Hamgyong Province and South Hamgyong Province, including the Kimchaek Steel Mill, Musan Mine, Songjin Steel Plant and Yongsong Machinery Complex, followed by visits to factories, enterprises and construction sites in Pyongyang and Nampo, so as to vigorously spur on the entire party and all the people to the struggle to further accelerate the revolutionary march of the 1980's.

Our party members and workers in those units that have had the honor of receiving the practical guidance of the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, and those in every party of the nation, are, like anonymous heroes, recording shining labor exploits so as to move forward as one in the mass innovation movement, filled with the burning desire to repay the high political trust and concern of the party and the leader with loyalty.

The wise leadership of our party is in fact the source of the invincible strength for continued intensification and development of the communist mass movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes, and a decisive factor in the continuous demonstration of its tremendous vitality.

Our party's guidelines on learning from the example of anonymous heroes display tremendous vitality in socialist construction.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"As the most correct reflection of the aspirations of our people and the new demands of revolutionary development, the movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes has tremendous vitality and pulling force."

The fact that tremendous changes have occurred in recent years in the ideological and spiritual demeanor of our people, in economic and cultural construction, and in the work methods and attitudes of functionaries, is the crowning achievement of our party's guidelines on learning from the example of anonymous heroes.

The tremendous vitality of our party's guidelines on learning from the example of anonymous heroes is vividly seen first of all in the vigorous advancement of the work of remaking mankind in accordance with the demands of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea, with the result that fundamental changes have been wrought in the ideological and spiritual makeup of party members and workers.

If the modeling of the whole society after the chuche idea, which constitutes a new and higher stage of our revolutionary development, is to be attained, priority effort must be exerted in the work of remaking mankind so that all members of society are firmly prepared as true chuche-type communist revolutionaries. Only by accelerating the work of remaking mankind can the historic task of remaking all aspects of social existence, including economy and culture, be successfully advanced in accordance with the requirements of chuche.

The movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes is a mass ideology remaking movement which fully indoctrinates and remakes all members of society as chuche-type communist revolutionaries in accordance with the demands of the new and higher stage of revolutionary development of model the whole society after the chuche idea. This movement makes it possible to establish the model of the true communist revolutionaries of our time, and to learn from their example, and thereby to continuously raise the ideological and spiritual makeup of party members and workers to the height of the noble spiritual world of anonymous heroes, and to successfully accelerate the difficult and complex work of remaking mankind.

During the period from the time the movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes was initiated up to the present time, new changes have taken place under the wise leadership of our party in the ideological and spiritual makeup, work attitude and attitude toward life. Our party members and workers have, like anonymous heroes, no desire for fame or fortune, but, filled with burning loyalty to only party and leader, work steadfastly at their revolutionary outposts assigned by the party, whether or not anyone notices.

Today the hearts of our party members and workers burn with the single desire of doing whatever they have to in order to do a better job, and thereby receive the trust of the party and provide greater benefit to the revolution. As a result, anonymous workers and anonymous laborers are to be found everywhere throughout the nation, and enormous strides are being made in the work of remaking mankind.

There are of course many anonymous workers and anonymous laborers among the old party members who have stood resolute guard over their sentry posts with loyal hearts from the time of national construction following liberation and the time of post-war reconstruction, as well as among the new generation who are the successors to the revolution, and as their numbers grow, our ranks of anonymous heroes are rapidly increasing. Everywhere throughout the nation can be found anonymous workers and anonymous laborers like the old party member in the maintenance shop of the Sungho-ri Cement Plant whose 39 years there passed like a single day in the joy and happiness of tending the calcinator, or the old shop foreman of the steel shop of the Kangson Steel Complex who, from the time he ran to the front of the electric blast furnace, filled with the firm conviction to accept the party, has spent 25 years creating miracles and exploits with burning zeal, or the youth work team chief in Unchon County in North Hwanghae Province who left the city after graduating from high school and glorified his youth in the fields of reclaimed tidelands. In these ranks are not only individual party members and workers but also entire families, like the Hwang Ha-pil excavation platoon at Yongyang Mine, who have rushed forward to resolutely defend their revolutionary sentry posts generation after generation, and also the collectives which have accomplished great work that no one hears about, helping and guiding each other on the battlefields where monumental creations are being built to assure the nation's perpetuity. Everywhere throughout the nation, from the revolutionary capital of Pyongyang to the valleys of the mountainous regions of Yanggang Province in the north to the boundary line villages in the south, and in all sectors and units of socialist

construction, the noble example of anonymous workers and anonymous laborers pulls at the strings of people's hearts. This proud reality shows just what noble heights have been attained in the ideological and spiritual makeup of our party members and workers, and vividly proves that the movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes set forth by our party is truly a mass ideology remaking movement possessed of enormous attraction and vitality.

The invincible vitality of our party's guidelines on learning from the example of anonymous heroes is also vividly seen in the vigorous launching of the technical innovation movement throughout the nation, by which continuous innovations are being achieved in socialist construction.

The key objective that the party of the working class that has assumed power has in launching a mass movement is the maximum acceleration of socialist construction. If a continuous high rate of speed is to be maintained in socialist construction, the level of ideological consciousness of the workers must be kept high on the one hand, while at the same time the level of the nation's science and technology must be developed and the technical innovation movement positively launched. Socialist construction cannot be accelerated if there is not rapid development of the nation's science and technology today, when new scientific and technical frontiers are being blazed and the role of science and technology in production and construction continues to increase.

The movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes is a mass-type innovation movement which vigorously stimulates the nation's scientific and technical development in a manner suited to an age of scientific revolution and technical revolution. Anonymous heroes have provided shining examples in the development of science and technology. Breaking new ground in science and technology is extremely difficult and arduous work, but anonymous heroes launched day and night struggle, knowing neither hesitation nor wavering on the road of scientific discovery, and thereby successfully solved scientific and technical problems of great significance to the people's economy.

The exploits of anonymous heroes in the field of science and technology have great impact on encouraging our scientists, technicians and workers to occupy new fortresses of science and technology so as to rapidly raise the level of our nation's science and technology to advanced world standards, and to successfully implement the guidelines on making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific.

Numerous new and valuable scientific discoveries and technical innovations have taken place in our nation in the process of positively launching the movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes. The scientific discoveries that led to the production of extremely high yields in the first year of rice cultivation on newly reclaimed tidelands, and the production of new types of modern equipment which substantially increase processing capacity in the machine industry, are examples of this.

The struggle to follow the example of anonymous heroes so as to rapidly develop science and technology and accelerate the work of remaking technology is being vigorously launched among scientist and technician shock brigades. In the "15 April Technical Innovation Shock Brigade" alone, which was organized at the behest of our party, some 250 thousand valuable technical innovations have been introduced over the past 5 years, providing great benefit to the state and contributing tremendously to the nation's technical revolution.

The bold scientific discoveries and technical innovations achieved through the movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes clearly demonstrate the invincible vitality of this movement as a new form of mass technical innovation movement.

The tremendous vitality of our party's guidelines on learning from the example of anonymous heroes is further exemplified in the revolutionary improvement of the work method and work attitude of functionaries so as to thoroughly apply the great leader-type work method.

Mass movements of the past were generally movements to remake the ideological awareness of individuals and to achieve collective innovations in production, but the movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes is a higher form of communist mass movement which sets as its main task the improvement of the work method and attitude of functionaries along with ideology remaking and innovations in socialist construction. In this movement, all members of society, from workers to party and state economic functionaries, participate and temper and cultivate themselves in a revolutionary manner.

The noble example of anonymous heroes who fully apply our party's traditional great leader-type work method serves as an invaluable model in the improvement of the work method and work attitude of functionaries.

Our party and state economic functionaries have made great strides in fully accepting the guidelines of the party and positively launching the struggle to learn from the example of anonymous heroes, and thereby to improve their own work method and attitude in a revolutionary manner. Party functionaries of numerous units, including responsible functionaries of the Hochon County Party Committee and the Anbyon County Party Committee, have always stood on a firm party position and state position so as to apply the revolutionary guidance method of devoting their all to solve problems as intended by our party, and the people-oriented work attitude of penetrating the masses and sharing their sorrows and pleasures, while at the same time spurring them on to carrying out their revolutionary tasks. There are numerous examples among our party functionaries of true functionaries of the mother party who, like the responsible functionaries of the Puryong District Party Committee and the Ryongsong Machinery Complex Party Committee, indoctrinate and agitate the masses by means of explanation and indoctrination methods and by means of their own personal example, and thereby fully carry out the revolutionary task assigned by the party.

The result of vigorous launching of the struggle to improve the work method and attitude of functionaries has been that the great leader-type work

method has become predominant within our party, and the bonds of kinship between party and the masses are stronger than at any previous time.

Our party's guidelines on learning from the example of anonymous heroes have clearly demonstrated their legitimacy in ideology and technology remaking, and in the improvement of work attitude and method, and display even greater vitality with each passing day.

Guiding the movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes in a revolutionary manner so as to accomplish proud victories and successes in revolution and construction is one of the great achievements attained by our party. We must further accelerate the historic cause of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea by preserving these shining achievements attained by our party, and by thoroughly maintaining the party's leadership over revolutionary struggle and the work of construction.

Today our party demands the intensification and development of the movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes in accordance with the requirements of actual development, and its vigorous advancement with the strength of combining the "speed of the 1980's" with chollima.

All party organizations and functionaries must be fully cognizant of the fact that intensification and development of the movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes is not a simple paper exercise, but an efficacious struggle to preserve and glorify the accomplishments of the party, and struggle positively to more fully display its vitality.

Party organizations and functionaries must energetically contribute to the continued creation of heroic achievements in all sectors and all units, and to the advancement of the victory of our revolution, by continuing to hold fast to the movement to learn from the example of anonymous heroes as important party work, and by launching this movement in a more organized and positive manner based on correct methodology.

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PARTY CELLS MUST OPERATE VIGOROUSLY AMONG THE MASSES

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 10, Oct 84 pp 28-32

[Article by Kim Ki-pan]

[Text] The party cell is the primary-level organization of our party. Wherever the masses are is where party members are, and wherever party members are there is without exception a party cell.

Party cells branch out throughout the nation like arteries so that the voice of the party sounds vigorously among the masses, and the entire society moves as one with the breath and pulse of the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Using the allegory of the cell of a living organism, we call the primary level organization of the party a party cell. Our party is composed of party cells. Consequently, if we are to strengthen the party, we must first strengthen party cells, which are the primary-level organizations of the party, and achieve an across-the-board increase in their function and role." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 28, p 519)

The building of the primary-level organization of the party as an organization of animation and life is one of the fundamental problems arising in the construction of the party of the working class.

Just as the cells that make up the body must be healthy and function properly if a person is to be healthy, so too must all party cells that make up the party be healthy and operate vigorously if the party of the working class is to be strong.

All problems arising in party work and party activity, including the problem of building party ranks with true chuche-type revolutionaries and the problem of strengthening the leading role and militancy of the party, mesh directly with the function of party cells as the primary-level organizations of the party. From the very beginning our party has strictly adhered to the strengthening of party cells as a fundamental link in the solidification of the party, and initiated the work of bringing about a new transformation in party work by means of its guidance over party cells.

Under the energetic guidance of the Party Center, the work of our party cells has undergone epoch-making improvement and strengthening on the path of the historic march to model the entire party after the *chuche* idea. Today our party cells constitute militant ranks loyal to the revolutionary cause of *chuche*, the solid cornerstone which reliably shores up the organizational and ideological foundation of the party, and the animated organization which is deeply rooted in, and functions vigorously among, the masses. This is one of the most glorious achievements attained by our party in recent years in the area of party building, and is a precious legacy that must be forever continued and developed.

Our party is a party engaged in revolution and struggle. If our party is to be strengthened and developed as a revolutionary party that functions vigorously, knowing neither senility nor stagnation, in accordance with the demands of advancing revolution, then the party cells which are the primary-level organizations of the party must be made into organizational bodies of greater animation and life. Only the party cell that is deeply rooted in the masses and shares their joys and sorrows can be said to fully possess the features of the building block of the *chuche*-type revolutionary party.

More than anything else, the party cell is a militant unit which adheres to party policy and vigorously organizes and mobilizes party members and workers to its implementation.

All activities of all levels of organizations of our party constitute struggle to implement party policies and guidelines. Party cells, which are organized in production units and work units throughout the entire nation, must always adhere to party policy and carry out their work given the position they occupy in the party's organizational framework, and given the special nature of their work which is directed at the party members and masses who are directly responsible for carrying out party policy. The overall execution of party policy depends on just how party cells organize and mobilize party members and the masses to the struggle to implement party policy.

Through the struggle to implement party policy, party cells have also come to possess the features of a functioning, living organization.

Party organizations in general come to possess prestige with regard to their work, and gain the trust of the masses, through the process of practical application of revolution. There is no exception to this in the case of party cells. The party cell that dawdles along without much depth and without adhering strictly to party policy cannot become rooted in the masses, and cannot but lead a lifeless existence far apart from them. Only the party cell that uses its head and puts every effort into carrying out party policies and guidelines to completion can become an organization constantly on the move, like an organism with an active metabolism, and can become a militant unit which is in tune with the masses and functions with animation and life.

If the party cell is to positively organize and mobilize the masses to implementation of party policy, it must first solidly carry out organizational

political work suited to its position as the unit which executes party policy.

The party cell must begin its organizational political work with the task of fully informing party members and workers of the party's policy and intent. The party cell secretary must use a variety of styles and methods in explaining party policy and intent, including gathering party members and the masses together and telling them, or letting them know while working with them, or during breaks or even while walking along the road, and must keep on doing so until they fully understand the intent of the party.

Only when party policy is thus conveyed in a timely manner to each and every party member and worker can all of the people who belong to the cell properly grasp the intent of the party, and positively launch into its execution.

Another important problem involved with the party cell adhering to party policy is that of continuously enhancing the role of primary-level functionaries.

If the party cell is to properly perform its work with primary-level functionaries, it must work in concert with them in carrying out revolutionary tasks assigned by the party. If primary-level functionaries and party cell secretaries consider themselves to be separate from each other and act accordingly, revolutionary tasks cannot be successfully carried out. Party cell secretaries must not run the work of primary-level functionaries from a distance, nor should they on the other hand guide by constantly looking over their shoulders. The party cell secretary should always support the economic organizational work performed by primary-level functionaries with vigorous political activity.

The experience of the Komi Unit party cell in Ohyon-ri, Yonan County, South Hwanghae Province, is a case in point. By adhering to the party's agricultural policy and vigorously organizing and mobilizing the masses to the execution of the revolutionary task they faced, the Komi Unit party cell is looking forward to an increased harvest of grain of more than 1 ton per chongbo [1 Chongbo = 2.45 acres] compared to last year for the workteam.

Whenever a new task faced the workteam, the Komi Unit party cell discussed it in depth and established concrete measures to handle it, whether it was a big problem or a small one.

The party cell secretary first met with the workteam chief and the subworkteam chiefs to discuss the revolutionary task, and talked with them individually as well, and reached a consensus of opinion. In the event of differing opinions between the workteam chief and the subworkteam chiefs, the party cell secretary did not go with only his own preference, but respected their opinions as well, and worked to bring about a consensus to clear up problems which were not in line with party guidelines.

In addition, in order to assure the success of revolutionary tasks, attention was focused by the Komi Unit party cell on establishing the work authority of the workteam chief and subworkteam chiefs.

The party cell secretary thus positively helped the work of the workteam chief, and whenever difficult and arduous problems confronted the workteam, the party cell provided positive support in the form of political work, with the result that not only was the Komi Unit workteam the first on the farm at all times to carry out tasks, but also to mobilize the masses to diligently perform the farming in accordance with chuche agricultural methods.

The work experience of the Komi Unit party cell shows that by studying methodology and applying a technique suited to the characteristics of the cell, rather than generalized appeals or stereotyped work methods, so as to fully convince party members and workers of the intent of the party, to work in close concert with primary-level functionaries and to move the people, party policy can be fully implemented and great benefits can be reaped.

The party cell also has the important mission of enhancing the vanguard role of party members.

Party members are the indoctrinators and mobilizers who indoctrinate the masses and organize and mobilize them to struggle. Party members should convince the masses with positive political activity and encourage them with their own practical actions, and provide vigorous help and guidance so that everyone can thoroughly carry out their own revolutionary tasks.

Only when all party members enhance their role as vanguards at their own outposts can the enthusiasm and spirit of the masses be increased, and can the heat of the speed battle be felt on all fronts of socialist construction. When party members are correctly organized and mobilized, and their role as vanguards increased, party cells can become organizations which function with vigor and life among the masses, and their militancy can also be continuously increased.

Party cells must strive first of all to enhance the vanguard role of party members through party division of labor.

The party life of party members is that activity in which they receive an assignment from the party organization, carry it out and report back to the party organization upon its completion, and then receive a new assignment and carry it out. Consequently, the vanguard role of party members is achieved through the process of carrying out party assignments.

Assignments must be made upon careful consideration of such characteristics as the responsibility, ability, physical condition and personality of party members so that they can be fully carried out. Only by so doing can all party members stand before the masses, possessed of the self-consciousness that they are party members, and fully perform their role as political activists who lead them.

It is also important that party cells organize party life so that members can correctly perform their roles as vanguards in carrying out revolutionary tasks.

If party members are to perform their role as vanguards, they must create an example in carrying out revolutionary tasks. Party members are not doing their part if they fail to perform the work they have been given in a timely manner, and just follow along in the wake of the masses. Only those who create an example by being masters of their own work and carrying out the revolutionary tasks they have been assigned better than anyone else, and by being the first to launch into difficult and arduous work, can become the standard bearers of the struggle to vigorously lead the masses.

In order that party members correctly carry out their role as vanguards, party cells must at all times make it a principle to closely combine the party life of party members with the execution of revolutionary tasks.

Party life cannot be separated from the execution of revolutionary tasks. When party cells closely combine party life guidance with revolutionary task execution, party members become fully empowered to implement party policy, and become enabled to stand before the masses and organize and mobilize them.

The experience of the Komi Unit party cell shows just how important was the fusing of the party life of party members with the carrying out of revolutionary tasks in enhancing their role as vanguards.

Just as the Komi Unit party cell likened guidance over party life to the planting of rice seedlings as the basis of good agriculture, the evaluation of party life was firmly applied in the principle of evaluating party members in their capacity as farmers in terms of how well they fulfilled their mission.

There was a time when this party cell had a tendency not to closely combine the party life of party members with revolutionary tasks. At that time attention was mainly paid to the question of whether there was proper participation in the party committee and to regular attendance at study meetings and lecture meetings, while little concern was focused on the question of how well work was being done to farm correctly in accordance with the demands of chuche agricultural methods.

Shortcomings such as this were also noted in the evaluation of the party life of party members. Rather than making a broad evaluation in which the party life of the member was made the basis for the execution of revolutionary tasks, the party cell evaluated just a single aspect, and as a result a variety of breakdowns occurred in the carrying out of the revolutionary tasks of party members. There were party members who were said to be the object of verbal abuse because they would not take part in the revolutionary tasks that they had been assigned, and there were also party members who just played around, refusing to talk or listen.

When the party cell discovered the consequences of not properly evaluating the party life of party members, it distinguished those party members who were exemplary in carrying out revolutionary tasks--the ones who accomplished all work devotedly and in a manner befitting the master, and it also determined how party life had not been properly carried out for those party members who participated in prescribed activities, but did not perform revolutionary

tasks in a timely manner. As a result, party members immediately recognized that responsibly carrying out assigned revolutionary tasks while at the same time properly performing prescribed activities both constituted correct party life, and exerted all their effort in carrying out their revolutionary tasks.

By enhancing the vanguard role of party members through improving its guidance over party life, the Komi Unit party cell was thus able to continuously strengthen its militancy as a primary-level organization of our party, and to fully carry out the revolutionary tasks assigned to it.

The party cell is also the basic unit which indoctrinates and remakes the broad masses so as to rally them firmly around the head of the party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"Our people today have absolute confidence in the party and are rallied firmly around the head of the party, and our party is bound by ties of kinship with the popular masses, united in perfect harmony with them. We must not be satisfied with past successes, but must properly perform our work with the masses so as to rally them even more firmly around the head of the party."

The party cell is the primary-level organization of our party that operates among the masses and directly works with the masses. Only when the party cell properly performs its work with the masses can it become a militant organization that is in perfect harmony with the masses and deeply rooted in the masses.

In order that the masses will believe in the party and follow it, the work of indoctrinating them must first of all be soundly planned and supervised.

Working with the masses constitutes complex and difficult work of remaking their thoughts. Inasmuch as the masses have differing circumstances in their socio-political lives and differing levels of ideological awareness, the work of indoctrinating them can be successful only when it is carried out in a manner suited to the characteristics of the subject, rather than in a stereotypical manner.

The party cell must at all times be in tune with the masses and take every opportunity to explain to them the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidelines of the party, and get them to accept with their hearts their profound meaning.

Adapting to the conditions of an area near the demarcation line, the Komi Unit party cell carried out indoctrination among farmers so that they would always be in a state of mobilization and preparedness, and in so doing more firmly planted among them the belief that they were living a useful life when they believed only in our party and rallied firmly around the head of the party.

When the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique were running amuck in their provocative war of aggression maneuvering, increasing the revolutionary diligence of farm members was more important than at any other time. Nevertheless, at one point situations arose where some farm members in the village of the Komi Unit, although believing the situation to be tense, did not think that there was any chance of war breaking out, and were intent on taking life easy, charmed with peaceful feelings.

At that time the party cell organization felt that, given the fact that this was a front line area that had seen action with the enemy, and that there were many people who had lost parents and family during the fatherland liberation war, the class consciousness of the party members and workers there was already at an appropriate level, and did not pay much attention to it.

The party cell intensified ideological indoctrination in a manner suited to the concrete situation and conditions, and the level and characteristics of the farm members, and carried it out in a variety of forms and methods including explanation and dialogue and conversation sessions. As a result, members of the farm, carrying deep within their hearts at all times the endless glory of having received the on-the-spot guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, came to fully manifest the spirit of devoting all of their efforts to resolutely defending their own home town, and of making it into an even more beautiful and blessed paradise.

In order that the broad masses will believe in the party and follow it, party cells must also properly solve the problems encountered by the masses.

If the party cell ignores the problems that arise among the masses, they will not have faith in the party organization and will harbor doubts about party guidelines.

The party cell must have affection for and love the masses sincerely, just like parents love their children. The cell should always regard the masses as true revolutionary comrades and treat them with tolerance, and, turning an ear to their voices, responsibly solve the problems they ask about in a timely manner.

The position of the cell secretary in increasing the militancy of the cell and performing its role is extremely important.

The party cell secretary is the primary-level political functionary responsible for the primary-level organization of our party. The party cell secretary bears the key responsibility for daily indoctrinating party members and workers and firmly preparing them as true chuche-type communists endlessly loyal to party and leader, and for providing the leadership so as to get them to glorify their political lives on the revolutionary path pointed out by the party.

The party cell secretary of the Komi Unit in Ohyon-ri, Yonan County, South Hwanghae Province, is a core party member responsible for a primary-level

unit of our party, and is a primary-level political functionary of the mother party who looks after the work and lives of party members and farm members, and who provides warm, hands-on leadership so as to glorify their political lives.

The people of the Komi Unit's village have great respect for and follow its party cell secretary. As a result, whenever there is either pleasant or difficult work to be done, it has become a moral obligation to first meet with the party cell secretary. That the party members and farm members of the whole village trust and follow him in this manner is due to the fact that he always leads them along the path of absolute loyalty, using his own practical example, in accordance with the teachings of the great leader and the guidelines of the party, and cares for them with motherly affection. He is the one who, if the party says to raise cattle, he is the first one to do so, or if the party sets the task of increasing the fertility of the soil, he is the first one to carry high-quality fertilizer to the fields, or when the party establishes groundwater revolution guidelines, he is up at the crack of dawn, before anyone else, and stays out in the fields until the job is done.

Since a party cell secretary that they believe in stands at the very front of their ranks, members of the Komi Unit workteam are always in accord and united, and thoroughly implement the party's agricultural policy.

The actions and efforts of party cell secretaries form the foundation of all of the work and all of the struggle led by our party, and are the fountainhead of all of the victories and successes attained by the party.

Given the fact that our party has party cells as its primary-level organizations which are militant and vital and animated and which form a perfect harmony with the masses, its power as a revolutionary party which vigorously guides revolution and construction is at an all-time high.

To even more solidly build party cells as living organizations which function vigorously among the masses constitutes an even more important problem in the building of our party today. We must glorify the prestige of our party as a chuche-type revolutionary party by further strengthening party cell work in accordance with the demands of actual development, and by continuously enhancing the role of party cell secretaries.

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LET US THOROUGHLY IMPLEMENT THE PARTY'S GUIDELINES ON INCREASING THE QUALITY
OF EDUCATION

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[Article by Sin Kil-su]

[Text] Education is one of the fundamental problems bearing on the future of the revolution and the destiny of the people. Social progress and national prosperity cannot be achieved without education, no matter what the period of time and regardless of the people involved.

Our party has established correct educational policies at each stage of revolutionary development and has wisely led the struggle to implement them, and has put the strength of the entire party and all the nation into the work of education.

In a letter sent to participants in a national conference of educational functionaries and activists entitled "On Further Developing Educational Work," the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il summed up the successes and experience gained in the struggle to implement the Thesis on Socialist Education set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and comprehensively delineated the task and method for bringing about a great revolutionary transformation in educational work in accordance with the new demands of revolutionary development.

This historic document of the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il is an immortal classic work which describes the importance of and position occupied by educational work in carrying out the modeling of the whole society after the chuche idea, and provides comprehensive answers to the theoretical and practical problems arising in improving and strengthening educational work, and is a programmatic guide which must at all times be firmly adhered to by all educational functionaries.

One of the key points made in this document involves the concept and theory for decisively increasing the quality of education to meet the requirements of actual development.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"We must carry out a revolution in education to meet the new demands of revolutionary development so as to comprehensively improve the work of schools and education and increase the quality of education decisively, and thereby nurture the new generations as useful revolutionary assets and make it possible for our education to better serve the nation's scientific and technical development and socialist economic development." ("On Further Developing Educational Work" booklet, pp 8-9)

Increasing the quality of education in order to bring about a great revolution in educational work is one of the key guidelines set forth by our party today. No consideration can be given to a revolution in education apart from the problem of increasing the quality of education.

By increasing the quality of education is meant to strive for the education of our nation to better serve the nation's scientific and technical development and socialist economic development by improving educational content and educational methods, and by having the work of educating and indoctrinating students correctly pass through necessary educational processes. This bespeaks the fact that increasing the quality of education is not something limited to just a single aspect of educational work, but rather is the enormous problem of bringing about a revolutionary transformation throughout educational work. Only by bringing about a great revolution in all phases of educational work so as to increase the quality of education can educational work be developed to a higher level in accordance with the intent of the party, and thereby can revolution and construction be further accelerated.

Our party's guidelines on increasing the quality of education are the most legitimate guidelines which thoroughly apply the fundamental requirements of socialist education.

Socialist education is mankind remaking work which nurtures people toward an independent and creative social existence.

The social position and role of people are controlled by their independent ideological awareness and creative ability. People can have a powerful existence only when they possess independent ideological awareness and creative ability. They are not born with this independent awareness and creativity. It is through education that people come to possess knowledge about nature and society, and are endowed with the creative ability to understand and change the world. Through organized education people master the ideas and cultures of mankind and form correct opinions concerning nature and society, learn the science and technology needed to remake nature and society, and come to possess the qualities and attitudes for performing their role and responsibility as masters of society. If that is to be the case and people are to be nurtured toward a powerful social existence, and to fully perform their role and responsibility as masters of society, then the quality of education must be increased. Only by increasing the quality of education can people be firmly molded as communist revolutionaries possessed of independence and creativity.

Our party's guidelines on increasing the quality of education are wise guidelines which also apply the requirements of revolutionary struggle and construction, which have entered a new stage of development.

Today our party and people are vigorously launching the struggle to model the whole society after the chuche idea, based on the great successes achieved in revolutionary struggle and construction.

The historic cause of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea is the highest stage of revolutionary cause for building a communist society in which the independence of the working masses is fully realized and the chuche idea thoroughly embodied. It can be successfully carried out only when all members of society are remolded in accordance with the demands of the chuche idea, so that the work of making them into well-rounded communists and chuche-type communist revolutionaries is vigorously advanced.

In order to satisfy the demands of remaking mankind as required in modeling the whole society after the chuche idea, socialist education must be strengthened and its quality decisively improved.

Socialist education is the revolutionary work of molding all members of society into well-rounded communist revolutionaries firmly grounded on a revolutionary world view and possessed of extensive scientific and technical knowledge. Consequently, the developmental level of educational work affects the work of remaking mankind.

Only by improving the quality of education can the revolutionary application of socialist education as the work of remaking mankind be strengthened so as to thoroughly arm the maturing new generations and workers with the chuche idea, and to firmly mold them into communist revolutionaries firmly grounded on a revolutionary world view. This shows that it is precisely in improving the quality of education that lays the true path for molding all members of society into well-rounded communist revolutionaries possessed of independent ideological awareness and creativity.

Improving the quality of education constitutes an important guarantee for rapidly developing the nation's science and technology, and thereby for vigorously advancing socialist economic construction.

Today is the day of science and technology. With the rapid development of science and technology new areas of science and technology are constantly being pioneered, and modern technical means, such as electronic computers and industrial robots, are being widely used. Under the wise leadership of our party, our people's economy, based as it is on the latest scientific and technological developments, is becoming more scientific and modern with each passing day, and the significance of science and technology in production and construction is extremely great.

The fact that science and technology are rapidly developing and their role in economic construction is ever increasing demands that the technical competence of all members of society be continuously upgraded, and that

they be better prepared as capable individuals in full possession of creative abilities.

If the people are not firmly armed with modern scientific and technical knowledge, and if many capable technicians and specialists are not trained, then making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific cannot be vigorously advanced, and the great prospective targets of economic construction facing us cannot be successfully fulfilled. What is urgently needed today in all sectors of the people's economy are functionaries who are capable in, and individuals who have been trained in, science and technology. If such functionaries are to be produced, the level of quality of education must be decisively improved. The quality of education and the level of development of the nation's science and technology are closely connected. The level of development of the nation's science and technology is determined by the technical level of the members of society, and is maintained by quality in education. The level of education is expressed in the level of development of the nation's science and technology. To hope for success in the nation's technical revolution and economic construction without developing educational work is nothing more than a wild illusion.

Our party's guidelines on improving the quality of education are also legitimate guidelines based on a scientific analysis of the circumstances of our nation's educational work.

Our educational work, which began with absolutely nothing after liberation, has developed at a tremendously great rate of speed under the wise guidance of the party and the leader. Within a very short period of time after promulgation of the first compulsory primary education in the ashes after the war, compulsory secondary education and compulsory 9-year technical education were established, followed by universal 11-year compulsory education, with the result that today our new generations enjoy the privilege of receiving a complete secondary education at the expense of the state.

Today our nation, which in the past suffered hardships due to the lack of its own national cadre, has a 1.2 million-strong army of intellectuals. The modern factories, enterprises and cooperative farms of the nation, and its state, economic and cultural organs, are all managed through their own resources, and our education has reached the extremely high state of intellectualization of the whole society.

With more than 200 colleges and secondary education schools in every ri, everyone in our nation receives an education. Our nation is now one of the highest in the world in terms of number of students per 1000 of population. This shows that our nation has become a nation of education and learning.

Socialist education in our nation has developed rapidly and the quantitative level of our education is among the highest in the world. Our education, however, has not attained the qualitative level needed in actual development. The level of technical education in particular falls short of world standards. Under these circumstances, it is only by improving the quality of education in all sectors--common education as well as secondary and general

education, and of course technical education--that all members of society can be better molded into communist revolutionaries, and that educational work can be developed to a higher stage on the basis of successes already achieved.

Our party's guidelines on thus improving the quality of education are scientific guidelines set forth on the basis of the essential nature of socialist education and the requirements of our revolution as it has entered a new and higher stage of development, and of an accurate analysis of the actual conditions of our nation's educational work, and are revolutionary guidelines which show the correct path for overall improvement in educational work so as to make it possible for our education to better contribute to the scientific and technical development and socialist economic construction of our nation.

The tasks and methods involved in improving the quality of education are comprehensively described in the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il's historic document "On Further Developing Educational Work."

The most important aspect in improving the quality of education is that of correctly drawing up the content of education and correctly applying it.

The quality of education is determined by its content. Only by correctly drawing up the content of education and properly using it can the new generations be afforded a complete education, and can education be maintained at a high level in accordance with the demands of developmental trends in modern science and technology, and with the actual demands of socialist construction.

Of primary importance in socialist education is the strengthening of politico-ideological indoctrination.

Strengthening politico-ideological indoctrination is a prerequisite in increasing the political and ideological standards of socialist education as a form of education that is party-oriented and working class-oriented, so that young people are molded into communist revolutionaries who possess no attributes firmly grounded on a revolutionary world view.

The fact that our young people display such collective heroism when, having received a chuche education and possessed of the great pride and honor of revering the great leader and following the glorious party to engage in revolution, they graduate from higher education and are sent out to such difficult and arduous sectors as mines, construction sites and cooperative farms, vividly demonstrates that the strengthening of politico-ideological indoctrination constitutes a vital guarantee for molding young people into true communist revolutionaries who sacrifice themselves for party and revolution, and for fatherland and people.

By putting primary emphasis on establishing a revolutionary leader viewpoint and strengthening politico-ideological indoctrination, we should strive to have young students accept loyalty to party and leader as their revolution

belief and conviction. We should nurture all students as true revolutionary fighters of the party who, like those young communists in the early days of the Korean revolution who fully revered the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation and the heart of unity and solidarity, hold high the leadership of the party and the leader and fight to the end for fulfillment of the cause of chuche.

The proper conduct of scientific and technical education is of key significance in providing students with the theoretical and practical ability to understand and change nature and society.

We must exert great effort on eliminating the erroneous tendency to ignore scientific and technical education, and on improving the qualitative standards of scientific and technical education.

We must strive to establish a high level of medium-level general knowledge at the universal 11-year compulsory education stage by strengthening foreign languages and such basic scientific educational subjects as mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology in secondary schools. At the same time, effort must be put into basic technical education so that all students who finish secondary education understand at least one technology associated with modern production, and are able to operate construction equipment, disassemble and assemble radio and television equipment, and competently operate trucks and tractors.

Chuche must be thoroughly established in scientific and technical education in the universities, and educational content continuously improved, and its level of scientific theory improved, on the basis of existing information and achievements in new science and technology.

In the area of natural science and technology education in colleges, there must be better instruction in the scientific knowledge and technology needed in making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific, and it is important that great effort be put particularly into strengthening electrical engineering and automation engineering education, and into providing better instruction in the basic principles and technical engineering principles of modern sciences such as computer science. At the same time, there must be further strengthening of education involving genetic engineering, cytology, high-voltage physics, ultra-low temperature physics, nuclear energy, solar energy, radiation (rei'ja) and plasma (pullaju'ma), so that greater numbers of qualified scientists and technicians are trained who are capable of pioneering new scientific and technical frontiers, and of contributing substantially to bringing our nation's science and technology up to world standards quickly.

Improving educational methods is an important means of enhancing the quality of education.

Determining what method should be used in teaching students has, like educational content, enormous significance. This is due to the fact that only when a correct educational method is applied can educational content

be properly inculcated in the students. Even though the objective of education may be correctly determined and the educational content properly established on that basis, if they are not linked together with a correct educational method positive results cannot be expected.

Old-style educational methods paralyze the independence and creativity of students and suppress their individuality, and are extremely harmful methods which turn them into mechanical and sterile human beings.

Inasmuch as socialist education is fundamentally different from old-style education, we must thoroughly eliminate old-style educational methods from the field of education, and establish new educational methods which are in tune with the essential nature of socialist education.

Old-style educational methods such as forced cramming and copybook exercises should be eliminated in the schools, while methods that arouse interest should be applied. Learning through observation and education by practical example should be strengthened, and a variety of forms of modern means of observation should be used.

Reformation of testing methods is an important element in establishing socialist educational methods. Testing is an important means of measuring and evaluating students' mastery of the content of education. Old-style testing methods which focus narrowly on just what has been studied should be decisively eliminated in the schools, and testing methods improved in the direction of giving priority to basic knowledge of and ability to apply what has been learned so as to evaluate the true capabilities of the student.

Of importance in improving educational methods is the thorough application of the party's guidelines on closely combining theoretical education with practical education in the schools. Only by closely combining theoretical education with practical education can either one be taught and can the living knowledge that can be applied in revolution and construction be conveyed, and is it possible to train competent technicians and specialists who have been prepared both theoretically and practically. Education by experimentation and practical experience must be vigorously carried out in the schools, and in the colleges practical involvement in production and practical application of the major course of study should be closely combined with the technical innovation curriculum, so that students are fully capable of taking the knowledge they have learned in the classroom and applying it in real-life situations.

Enhancing the role and quality of instructors while improving teaching conditions constitute an important guarantee for developing educational work and improving the quality of education.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, has pointed out the following:

"If educational work is to be improved, the responsibility and role of instructors must be enhanced and the science of education developed, and all of the conditions for teaching properly maintained." ([On Further Developing Educational Work] op. cit. p 25)

The instructor is the one directly responsible for educational work, and is the revolutionary who directly molds succeeding generations into reliable successors to the revolution and into communist revolutionaries.

The basic revolutionary task assigned to instructors is the job of teaching. Instructors must deeply study the teachings of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidelines of the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, and link them correctly with practical problems, so that they maintain at a high level all forms of teaching that are used in the teaching process, including lecture, class discussion, and experimentation and practical application. At the same time, they must responsibly guide the outside study and life of the students.

The quality of teachers is expressed in the academic performance of the students, and is a key factor which determines the quality of education.

The experience of Changjon People's School in the Special City of Pyongyang shows that in schools where the quality of instructors is high and the work of teaching and indoctrination properly carried out, the academic performance of the students is also without exception on a high level.

All instructors should be deeply self-conscious of the fact that improving their quality is not just a simple administrative problem, but rather the responsible work of fully performing their own noble mission and role as directly involved revolutionaries, and thoroughly establish a revolutionary study attitude and energetically carry out study.

Instructors must first of all struggle diligently to firmly prepare themselves politically and ideologically, and to raise their level of scientific theory and educational and administrative proficiency another level. This means that college instructors must all be masters in their field of specialization, and teachers in the normal school sector must all be qualified instructors.

Colleges of education and teachers colleges are the reliable bases of instructor training of our party, and the "seed beds" for future educational work. Only when education is properly performed in organs of instructor training so that instructors are trained who are fully prepared, politically and ideologically as well as scientifically and technologically, can the quality of education be further improved. Organs of instructor training must improve educational standards one more notch in conformance with the demands of actual development and the newly revised content of education, and formalize and standardize all work, from teaching and indoctrination methods to school administration, in accordance with the demands of socialist education, so that even after students who have studied in these "seed beds" graduate and are assigned to a college, they will strive to fully carry out the work of teaching and indoctrination as they have learned.

Scientific research must be organized and carried out with an eye to future and in connection with educational work at universities, and doctor programs solidly engaged, so that the scientific and theoretical level of instructors is further improved and the ranks of those who have received advanced degrees continue to grow, and so that young Ph. D. candidates and Ph. D.'s who are less than 30 years old will be produced in great numbers.

The development of the science of education so as to place overall educational work on a scientific foundation is an important link in successfully carrying out an educational revolution.

The work of education is the difficult and complex task of cultivating the independent ideological consciousness and creativity of individuals, and is creative work which takes as its object living beings who live and act in a real world. In order to improve the level and effectiveness of education, educational work must be organized and carried out on the basis of careful research and scientific methodology.

The measures for correctly solving urgent theoretical and practical problems set forth in the "Thesis on Socialist Education," and the problems that arise in the practical application of education, must be studied in the educational science sector, and all sectors of educational science, including education curriculum and educational psychology, must be developed in a scientific manner based on the fundamental principles of socialist education.

Providing an environment conducive to education is a fundamental requirement for improving the quality of education.

Even though there may be instructors and students, unless an educational environment has been established no thought can be given to success in educational work, nor is any improvement in the quality of education conceivable.

Modern educational facilities must be provided for schools and a variety of reference books and outside sources published and provided to the schools. The construction of schools must be given priority, and various teaching aids and school materials supplied to them.

The establishment of model units and their use as focal points in further developing the overall educational work of the nation is an important method used by our party in improving the quality of education.

The task of improving the quality of education is the enormous task of raising the level of education of all of the nation's schools, from people's schools to secondary schools and colleges, to the next higher level. Therefore, if this difficult task is to be successfully carried out, model units must be established in both the normal school sector and the higher education sector, and the educational level of all the schools improved by using the method of generalizing this model.

Schools which can serve as models, such as the Pyongyang First Middle School, must be properly managed in every province in the normal education sector, and the overall level of normal education increased another level through the process of generalizing those models. In the secondary education sector, key colleges such as Kim Il-song University must be run as models, and the educational level of colleges throughout the nation improved based on those models.

Further strengthening of party guidance over educational work in conformance with the new demands of revolutionary development represents a decisive guarantee for success in the work of improving the quality of education.

Party organizations must focus priority effort on establishing the party's unitary guidance system among school employees and students, on vigorously launching work to revolutionize and working classize them, and on solidly carrying out the work of teaching and indoctrination in the schools.

All education sector functionaries must brilliantly fulfill the Thesis on Socialist Education and bring about a new turning point in educational work by deeply studying the educational guidelines of the party as set forth in the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il's historic document "On Further Developing Educational Work."

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A MASS INNOVATION MOVEMENT WHICH HAS BROUGHT ABOUT A NEW TURNING POINT IN
FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 10, Oct 84 pp 39-44

[Article by Paek Su-hoe]

[Text] Today the "campaign to create model machine units of loyalty following the example of the No. 26 Lathe" [No. 26 Lathe campaign] is being vigorously launched in various sectors and units of the people's economy, including the machine industry.

Although of recent inception, the "No. 26 Lathe campaign" has, as a result of the positive struggle of the broad masses, rapidly expanded into various areas of the people's economy, and has wielded enormous influence in facilities management and in production and technological development.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"The campaign to create model machine units is a mass facilities management movement in which machinery is frugally operated and efficiently utilized from the position of being the master, and in which such equipment is technologically remade, so that productive capacity and level of technical equipment are continuously improved."

Machine equipment is the fundamental means of production utilized in remaking and changing nature. To love and esteem machine equipment as one does one's own eyes, and to keep it operating at the same level as new equipment or machines, constitute a firm guarantee for normalizing production and construction and for accelerating economic development.

Based on a thorough analysis of the significance of facilities management in production, our party lit the first beacon of the "campaign to create model machine units" in the early 1960's, thereby setting the stage for a new turning point in facilities management. This was the beginning of the campaign to create model machine units in our nation, and from that time on a new history unfolded in communist-type facilities management in which there is mass caring for and management of equipment based on deep loyalty to party and leader and revolutionary self-consciousness.

The "No. 26 Lathe campaign" is a mass innovation movement that has been further intensified and developed in a manner suited to the fundamental reality of our nation's socialist construction in which our party is carrying out the "campaign to create model machine units" at a new and higher stage. In this campaign are brilliantly embodied the revolutionary economic management thought and mass movement guidelines of our party, and is reflected the firm resolution of the workers to manage and operate machinery and equipment, which are precious assets of nation and people, at peak performance.

In essence, the "No. 26 Lathe campaign" is a mass facilities management movement for positively caring for, and making effective use of, machinery and equipment from the position of being the master, and is a mass innovation movement which remakes such equipment technologically and continuously increases the level of technical equipage.

The "No. 26 Lathe campaign" has a number of characteristics which separate it from other mass movements which have previously been launched in the area of facilities management.

First of all, it is a mass movement that stems from the unending loyalty of our people who would protect and forever glorify the immortal revolutionary achievements wrought by our party.

The desire to forever glorify the thought and achievements of the party, and to carry out to completion the revolutionary cause of chuche, constitute the resolute will and revolutionary belief of our people. Today our people, filled with the boundless revolutionary enthusiasm to brilliantly fulfill the revolutionary cause of chuche, are vigorously launching the struggle to care for and love the precious property of the state, and to make effective use of it, so as to create more assets, at all sites of socialist construction. The "No. 26 Lathe campaign" is itself a worthy expression of the heated loyalty of the working class and the workers to party and revolution.

As a mass movement born on that historic day when the warm rays of the party's guidance fell on the Pyongyang Textile Machinery Factory, the "No. 26 Lathe campaign" takes as its fundamental objective the preservation and protection of the thought, theory and proud achievements created by our party in facilities management, and their thorough application in the practical struggle of socialist construction. The fundamental characteristic of this campaign derives from the way in which all our workers, possessed of unending loyalty by which they forever glorify the thought and achievements of the party, make the work of facilities management that of their own so as to accelerate socialist construction.

Another important characteristic of the "No. 26 Lathe campaign" is that it is a mass innovation movement in which facilities are managed at a very high level.

If success is to be gained in facilities management, then the workers must be given a clear description of the methods and means of facilities management so that they can fully perform their role and responsibility as masters of production, technology and management. The mass movements which have up to now been carried out in the area of facilities management have been movements for the most part based on self-inspection and self-repair. The "No. 26 Lathe campaign" is fundamentally different in terms of content and method from traditional facilities management movements based on self-inspection and self-repair.

The "No. 26 Lathe campaign" is a mass movement designed to positively follow the shining example of facilities management created by our party so as to fundamentally improve the work of facilities management, and to more vigorously accelerate production and construction. This campaign constitutes a positive method for getting workers to help and guide each other, possessed of the self-consciousness and responsibility of masters of the revolution, to operate and manage machinery and equipment in accordance with technical rules and standard operating procedures, to pull maintenance on it in a planned manner and to technologically revitalize it.

The "No. 26 Lathe campaign" is thus a mass innovation movement capable of creating a revolutionary transformation in facilities management by constituting a positive method capable of vigorous advancement, and of managing facilities at the highest level, based on the leadership of the party and the revolutionary zeal of our people who would advance the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

From its inception this campaign captured the hearts of the broad masses and possessed of enormous power of attraction and vitality, has vigorously spurred the workers on to creation and struggle.

The vitality of the "No. 26 Lathe campaign" stems first of all from the fact that this campaign spread throughout all sectors of the people's economy and enhanced loyalty to party and leader among the workers, and brought about fundamental changes in the ideological viewpoint and work attitude of those who manage facilities.

The vitality of a mass movement stems primarily from the extent to which it spreads among the masses. Any mass movement can fully display its power only to the extent that the broad masses participate positively in it.

The "No. 26 Lathe campaign" is a powerful motivational force which makes it possible for all workers to get optimum results out of the machine facilities they have been entrusted with, possessed of the high political consciousness that the work of facilities management is the glorious task of loyally heeding the leadership of the party in practical struggle. With the widespread launching of this campaign, occurrences of irresponsibility or of not performing as the master among the workers are being overcome, and the spirit of caring for machine units is becoming more prevalent with each passing day. As a result, all workers are fully conscious of the fact that caring for and loving machinery and equipment is the sacred duty and revolutionary mission.

of socialist workers, and, filled at all times with high revolutionary zeal, are working with the work attitude of being the masters who manage it most effectively. It is particularly among the maturing new generation that the spirit of caring for and loving machinery and equipment is being more fully manifested. The beautiful behavior of standing resolutely at the revolutionary sentry posts at which one's parents had stood, and lovingly managing the machinery and equipment which they had operated, continues to blossom among our new generations which are being nurtured in the bosom of our party and leader as the successors to the revolution.

As fundamental changes have taken place in the ideological viewpoint and way of thinking of those who operate equipment, and as work attitudes have changed, within a short period of time many installations have become model machine units, and the ranks of model machine unit workteams, model machine unit shops and model machine unit factories have continuously grown.

The fact that at the Pyongyang Textile Machinery Factory socialist competition is being vigorously launched by each machine unit, workteam and shop in order to bring all installations up to the level of glorious distinction of the "No. 26 Lathe," with the result that all machine units in the factory have become Double Model Machine Units, and that today the factory has received the honor of being designated as a Double Model Machine Unit Factory, demonstrates the vitality of the "No. 26 Lathe campaign." In the last year and a half alone since the inception of the "No. 26 Lathe campaign" more than 1 million machines have been restored to their original condition on a national basis, and are fully proving their productive capabilities.

These results prove that this campaign is a mass movement which produces a maximum display of the self-consciousness and creativity of the workers and creates a new transformation in facilities management, and is a campaign which demonstrates enormous influence not just in a single sector of the people's economy, but on a national scale.

The vitality of the "No. 26 Lathe campaign" also lays in the fact that it serves to restore machinery and equipment to original condition, and to technologically revitalize it, under the banner of self-sufficiency, so as to vigorously promote production and technological development.

Maintenance of machinery and equipment in original operating condition is a prerequisite for maintaining equipment capacity and normalizing production. Particularly in circumstances where high-precision modern technical means are being extensively introduced in the production process, only by operating them properly and maintaining them in original condition can the technical condition of machinery and equipment be kept up to par, and can they be effectively utilized in production and construction.

The "No. 26 Lathe campaign" is a mass facilities management movement for restoring the appearance, technical efficiency and characteristics of machinery and equipment to their original condition, and for maintaining them in their original condition. With the vigorous launching of this campaign, a system and discipline has been thoroughly established among

workers by which they themselves maintain machinery and equipment, and manage it in accordance with the requirements of technical regulations, and unprecedented new successes have been attained in facilities management.

The results achieved in the Pyongyang Textile Machinery Factory are a case in point.

When the "No. 26 Lathe campaign" was vigorously launched, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance was fully manifested among functionaries and workers, who found what they didn't have and made what they lacked, and in the process all of the equipment, including machinery which had not worked for a long period of time or had been discarded, was restored to original condition and its technical capacity normalized. The result of restoring the equipment and of the full manifestation of the spirit of caring for and loving it by the workers was a 1.5-fold increase in the interval between servicing of machinery, and a two-thirds reduction in time required for maintenance, compared to 10 years before.

Similar innovative results are being achieved in all factories and enterprises where the "No. 26 Lathe campaign" is underway.

The work attitude of functionaries at the Farm Machinery Factory in Pyoksong County, South Hwanghae Province, bespeaks this fact. Functionaries there on the one hand strengthened political work in order to get workers to fully display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, while at the same time identifying machinery and equipment as targets for restoration or technical revitalization, and preparing and supervising the organizational work to get things done, with the result that the work of restoring various machines including a 1000-ton press to original condition was accomplished in less than 20 days, and the work of technically revitalizing a large number of machines was efficiently carried out.

Maintenance to keep equipment in original condition and restoration to put it back into original condition are important factors in the normalization of production.

In order to normalize production at a high level, machinery and equipment must be kept in prime operating condition, and to do so there must be an adequate supply of spare parts, tools and jigs.

The vanguards of the campaign to create model machine units now plan three months in advance for spare parts--by part, by specification and by quality--and keep on hand an adequate supply of tools and jigs, so that equipment is operated in original condition and production is carried out continuously.

A maintenance and power base has been firmly established at the Pyongyang Textile Machinery Factory and its role enhanced, with the result that a three-month supply of spare parts is kept on hand and various repairs are made to equipment in a timely manner, so that the equipment utilization rate is extremely high. The struggle to restore or maintain the technical level of equipment is carried out at a high level and production normalized,

with the result that in recent years, continuously growing people's economy plans have been substantially overfulfilled.

Today our functionaries and workers are putting all of their creative wisdom and ability into advancing the organizational work and technical preparation needed to revitalize existing machinery and equipment into higher capacity and more modern equipment, smashing through obstacles with their own strength, and are achieving a tremendous advance in facilities management and revitalization. Blooming mill workers in Kangson, home of chollima, who after the war produced 120 thousand tons of steel in a blooming mill rated at 60 thousand tons, used that same spirit and work attitude to implement 68 different technical innovations during 1 year to increase blooming capacity from 700 thousand tons to 1 million tons, and compressor operators in the compounding shop of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex upgraded a 1500-horsepower A.C. motor to a 2000-horsepower D.C. motor, realizing a 1.2-fold increase in capacity and establishing solid prospects for fulfilling the chemical fertilizer quota set forth for the complex in the 10 prospective targets for socialist economic construction while using existing compressors. The vigorous launching of the struggle to upgrade machinery and equipment to higher capacity to meet modern scientific and technical standards, so as to substantially increase productive capacity, and to continuously upgrade single-use equipment into multi-use equipment and irrational processes into more rational ones, is one of the valuable successes achieved in the "No. 26 Lathe campaign."

The "No. 26 Lathe campaign" is thus showing tremendous worth in renovating the machinery and equipment of factories and enterprises, and in accelerating their technological upgrading, so that equipment capacity is being increased and production normalized.

The "No. 26 Lathe campaign" manifests great vitality not only in getting workers to care for machine units and equipment, but also in maintaining workshops and factories in terms of health and sanitation.

With the fires of collective innovation in caring for equipment burning fiercely, the spirit of keeping work stations and their environs neat and orderly, and of systematically arranging tools, jigs, raw materials and other materials, is being fully displayed, and standards for production have been further raised. As a result, the insides of factories are of course always kept neat and orderly, as well as the area around the factories and their environs, and workers are devoting their own wisdom and abilities to creative labor in sanitary and healthful surroundings.

The "No. 26 Lathe campaign" is truly a powerful mass innovation movement which has continuously proved its legitimacy and vitality in the practical struggle of our nation's socialist construction.

The enormous tasks of socialist economic construction which face us today require, more than at any other time, that the campaign to create model machine units be vigorously launched in order to effectively manage machinery and equipment, and to bring about a new transformation in production and construction.

If the militant tasks set forth at the Ninth Plenum of the Sixth Session of the Party Central Committee are to be successfully carried out and the 10 prospective targets of socialist economic construction are to be advanced and fulfilled, productive construction to create new productive capacity must be accelerated and modern technical equipment widely implemented on the one hand, and at the same time existing production capacity must be utilized with maximum effectiveness.

The basic element in fully utilizing existing production capacity is that of decisively improving facilities management and technology management in factories and enterprises, so as to completely make use of the production potential of machinery and equipment.

When the "No. 26 Lathe campaign" is vigorously launched in factories and enterprises under conditions where the level of technical equipage of the people's economy is as high as it is now, so that machinery and equipment is restored to original condition, effectively managed and technologically improved, production and construction can be further accelerated and the 10 prospective targets of socialist economic construction advanced to completion.

The most important thing in intensifying and developing the "No. 26 Lathe campaign" is to stimulate the revolutionary zeal of the masses so as to more thoroughly apply the demands of the great Taaen work system in the field of facilities management.

The working masses are the true masters of equipment, and the work of facilities management is the work of the masses themselves. When the workers are ideologically mobilized, problems arising in facilities management can be successfully solved.

All workers should adhere to the principle of continuous management of facilities in accordance with the demands of the Taaen work system, and thereby provide maintenance at proper intervals and operate equipment strictly in accordance with technical rules and standard operating procedures, so that it always performs with the same high capacity as new equipment. This means that full loads and full operations must be assured for every machine unit and installation, that state plans must be carried out without fail by day, week, month, quarter and index, and that production be normalized at a high level.

Another important factor in intensifying and developing the campaign to create model machine units is that of further increasing the ranks of this movement.

If many production units and workers participate in this campaign, fully displaying their revolutionary zeal and creative positivism, even greater successes can be achieved in facilities management and technological development.

Our functionaries must strive to be fully conscious of the tremendous significance of this campaign and give absolute priority to political work and work with people, so that all party members and workers bring about a new transformation in the work of correctly operating and managing the production facilities and machine units which are the precious assets of our people.

The campaign to create model machine units must be energetically launched so that it is not limited to individual machine installations, but broadened to encompass workteams, shops and factories, and expanded in scope to include non-production sectors such as science and education. Units and workers that have earned distinction in the campaign to create model machine units should continue to be innovative in facilities management, so that production is normalized at a high level and innovations and advances continuously made toward new and higher objectives. This means that they should strive for the title of Double Model Machine Units, Double Model Machine Unit Workteams, Double Model Machine Unit Shops and Double Model Machine Unit Factories, and to receive the award of "Heroic Double Model Machine Unit Factory."

A key requirement arising in the intensification and development of the campaign to create model machine units in accordance with the demands of the developing reality is the improvement of the guidance method of functionaries for this movement.

Unless there is improvement in the guidance level of functionaries in spurring on the broad productive masses to the campaign to create model machine units, possessed of high revolutionary zeal, this campaign cannot be energetically advanced to a new and higher stage.

Functionaries must know the status of the machinery and equipment of their own units like the backs of their hands, and continuously improve their guidance methods, so as to understand and grasp the progress of this campaign on a daily basis.

Functionaries should always penetrate the productive masses and work with them to restore and upgrade machinery and equipment, and to vigorously spur on technical innovation, thereby encouraging strength and courage among the workers. Guidance functionaries in particular must positively launch the struggle to strengthen their own studies so as to improve their technical administrative skills and to increase the technical skill levels of the workers.

Strengthening party guidance constitutes a decisive guarantee for leading the campaign to create model machine units to victory.

Party organizations must plan and supervise the work of indoctrination so that functionaries and workers possess the correct viewpoint and attitude concerning this campaign. This means that all functionaries and workers must be brought to the resolute awareness that the campaign to create model machine units is the work of preserving and glorifying the achievements of

the party, and of establishing the revolutionary guidance system of our party in practical struggle, and positively launch into this campaign.

At the same time, this campaign must be closely combined with the great communist advance movements of the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions and the campaign to follow the example of anonymous heroes, so as to vigorously promote the three revolutions in ideology, technology and culture.

Party organizations must positively mobilize organizations of trade unions, the Socialist Working Youth League and the Agricultural Workers Union so that all workers rush forward to the campaign to create model machine units, and so that they fan the flames of innovation at every site of struggle.

We must bring about a continuous upsurge in socialist economic construction by harboring endless loyalty to party and leader and more vigorously launching the "No. 26 Lathe campaign," and thereby attain a new turning point in facilities management.

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CORRECTLY COMBINING CONTROL WITH THE SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS OF WORKERS IN
MANAGING THE SOCIALIST ECONOMY

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[Article by Kim Ch'öl]

[Text] One of the key tasks facing guidance functionaries today, when socialist economic construction is being vigorously advanced, is the attainment of full expression of the self-consciousness and creativity of workers in managing the economy, and properly leading them to launch economic activity in accordance with the demands of management rules and discipline.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"Given the fundamental superiority of the socialist society, an important problem that arises is that of implementing correct policies which are not weighted too heavily in one direction in socialist construction, but serve to both strengthen political and moral incentives for workers and at the same time apply material incentives where appropriate, while positively enforcing communist measures, and to thoroughly apply the principle of socialist distribution and at the same time achieve full expression of the self-consciousness of the workers, while correctly exercising control over them." ("Let Us Move Forward, Holding High the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea" booklet, pp 12-13)

If management and control is to be correctly exercised over the economy in a manner consistent with the characteristics of a socialist society that has both a transitional nature and a communist nature, the self-consciousness of the workers must be brought to full expression at the same time that control is exercised in an appropriate manner.

When the socialist revolution is victorious and national sovereignty and the means of production are taken into their own hands, fundamental changes take place in the status and destiny of the working masses, and their position and role in social existence are incomparably strengthened. In the socialist society the working masses carry out production and

management in accordance with their own intentions and needs, and launch independent and creative economic activity.

Given the fundamental changes that have taken place in the position and role of individuals, workers in the socialist society come to possess a new viewpoint and position with regard to economic management, and begin to work self-consciously to exercise their responsibility and role as masters of production and management. Such an attitude, whereby all work associated with managing the economy is carried out spontaneously and with ideological motivation, is a noble communist attitude which must be possessed by all people who struggle for the cause of socialism and communism.

The self-consciousness of workers that is expressed in economic management is, as something that is derived from the independent conceptual awareness that they themselves are the masters of production and management and must accordingly take responsibility for and solve all problems using their own resources, a fundamental factor which both controls and stimulates the economic activity of the working masses.

To the extent that the revolutionary zeal and self-consciousness of the workers are heightened, the economy can be managed and controlled scientifically and rationally, and the labor-productivity ratio can be increased, so that revolutionary tasks can be overfulfilled. Consequently, full expression of the self-consciousness of the workers has tremendous significance in accelerating socialist construction and continuously improving economic management.

At the same time that the self-consciousness of workers is brought to full expression in socialist economic management, their productive activities must be properly organized so that they are carried out in accordance with common objectives and interests.

The socialist society is an organized society and requires a sense of unity and organization in the social existence and social activity of the people. A sense of unity and organization in the behavior of individuals is a fundamental characteristic of the socialist society which is based on collectivism. As socialist and communist construction progress and the society becomes more organized, and social activity more diverse, then revolutionary discipline must be continuously strengthened at the same pace.

In addition, given the fact that remnants of outdated ideas linger on in the minds of people in a transitional socialist society, regulation and control of the economic activity of the workers becomes a necessary requirement. The remnants of outdated ideas that linger on in the minds of the people constrain the independent economic activity of the workers and harm the rational management and control of the economy, and have a negative impact on production and construction. If remnants of outdated ideas and their corrosiveness are permitted, socialist ownership is violated and the socialist economy cannot develop rapidly on a healthy foundation.

Consequently, in a socialist society legal and technico-economic means which reflect the intentions and needs of the workers are used to exercise control over their economic activity.

Control in socialist economic management is the work of guiding people and helping them to live in accordance with the demands of economic management rules and regulations, system and order, and discipline, in order to fully guarantee the independent and creative economic activity of the workers.

The mission and objective of control in the management of the socialist economy is to make enterprise management systematic and regulated in accordance with economic management rules and regulations, and to strengthen socialist judicial life, so that workers free themselves from the remnants of outdated ideas and social orders so as to fully exercise their responsibility and role as masters of production and management.

To combine control with the self-consciousness of workers in socialist economic management means to adhere to both without giving too much weight to either self-consciousness or control. In other words, while the self-consciousness of workers which reflects the communist nature of socialist society is to be fully displayed, it must be supported by the control which overcomes the remnants of outdated ideas and their bad influence which reflect the transitional nature of socialist society. Only by so doing can the communist nature of socialist society be strengthened and its transitional nature overcome.

Should control be established that runs counter to the fundamental nature of the socialist society and the self-consciousness of the workers be downgraded, their independent and creative economic activity becomes constrained. In such a situation, the workers cannot express their revolutionary zeal and creativity, possessed of the high self-consciousness that they are the masters of economic management. On the other hand, in a situation where outdated ideas linger on in the minds of the workers and their are relics of the old society in the field of economic management, so that the level of the workers' economic management and control is not in tune with the developing reality, then control over the economic activity of workers will be held in contempt and numerous obstacles will be put in the way of rational management of the socialist economy.

The party and state of the working class must make it a ground rule to adhere to displaying the self-consciousness of workers in mobilizing the masses, and should abide by the principle of thoroughly integrating control therein.

Our party has always applied the correct policy of attaining the full expression of the self-consciousness of the workers while at the same time correctly integrating control, without giving too much weight to one or the other, and has thereby vigorously spurred the workers on to economic construction and continuously accelerated production and construction.

The experience of units which have achieved innovative successes in socialist economic construction shows that, when political work and work with people

are given priority, so that the self-consciousness and initiative of the workers are fully displayed, while economic organizational work is properly planned and supervised, production and construction can be vigorously accelerated.

At the Kaesong Textiles Factory, which rushed forward with the spirit of joining the "speed of the 1980's" with chollima to carry out the Second 7-Year Plan, the work of increasing the revolutionary zeal and self-consciousness of the workers was viewed as a basic link and given priority, and technical economic work properly planned and supervised, so that during the period of the plan more than 720 technical innovation proposals were accepted and the modernization of the production process accelerated, and production substantially increased while conserving large amounts of materials and labor.

As a result of implementing the ideological revolution guidelines set forth by our party and attaining full expression of the revolutionary zeal and initiative of workers, members of the "15 April Technical Innovation Shock Brigade" in South Pyongan Province came up with more than 2700 technical innovations, including various inventions, in this year alone, contributing greatly to the carrying out of economic tasks.

The self-consciousness and initiative displayed among workers constitute a powerful motivating force capable of improving enterprise management and accelerating production and construction.

We are today faced with the heavy task of heeding the decision of the 9th Plenum of the 6th Party Central Committee to open a bridgehead in socialist construction by concentrating our efforts in the Komdok, Musan and Anju regions, while vigorously launching the struggle to occupy the 10 prospective targets in all sectors of the people's economy. In order to successfully carry out these difficult and enormous tasks of economic construction, there must be correct organization and guidance of management of the economy, based on the self-consciousness of the working masses, and of their economic activity.

The correct application of the economic guidance and management principles and guidelines set forth by our party, including the proper mixing of politicomoral incentives with material incentives, making planning unitary and detailed, applying the independent accounting system in enterprise management and control methods, and enhancing the role of supervisory and control organs, constitutes an important problem in combining control with the self-consciousness of workers.

Giving priority to political work and work with people so as to attain the full expression of the self-consciousness and initiative of the workers, and to provide correct guidance so that they properly preserve economic management discipline and order, is an urgent task which must be handled in all sectors and units of the people's economy today.

Of primary importance in combining control with the self-consciousness of workers is the implementation of a mass line in economic management, and the proper preparation and supervision of economic organizational work.

Implementation of a mass line in economic management constitutes a firm guarantee for successfully carrying out economic tasks based on the invincible strength of the producing masses and their practical experience.

The foundation of implementing a mass line is the continued increase of the political and ideological consciousness of the masses, and the endless improvement of work systems and work methods. The high political and ideological consciousness of the masses makes it possible to attain maximum display of their revolutionary zeal and creativity, and correct work system and work method make it possible to overcome bureaucratism and formalism, and to carry out work in conformance with the developing reality and the level of awareness of the masses.

In order to thoroughly implement a mass line, the form and method of applying it must be continuously intensified and developed in accordance with the demands of the developing reality. All work associated with finding a rational method for implementing party policy and establishing interlinkages, and for listening to the opinions of the masses and displaying their creativity, ultimately depends on how and by what method enterprise management is intensified on the principle of the mass line.

A prerequisite here is the realization of the demands of the plan-oriented methodology of our party which applies a mass line so as to establish realistic and animated planning. If this is to be done, functionaries who directly guide production must penetrate the masses and talk with them in order to establish plans, making the plans that have been established belong to the producing masses themselves.

At the same time, methods for applying the mass line in all production units and in all aspects of economic management activity should be intensified.

The system of social responsibility must be realized in the workteam units of today's factories and enterprises, so that housekeeping is managed with utmost vigor and wisdom. The sector-designated social responsibility system of workteam units is an important form and method of directly involving the masses in enterprise management, and for controlling workteams based on their own resources. Correctly establishing and utilizing the form and method for involving the masses in enterprise management has tremendous applicability in getting the masses to participate positively in factory management, and in attaining the display of their self-consciousness. Consequently, measures must be carefully established for continuously intensifying the form and method for applying a mass line.

Increasing the zeal of the masses while at the same time correctly providing the conditions which allow them to work to their hearts' content by implementing a mass line constitute an efficient method of control so that workers function in accordance with the requirements of the rules and

discipline of economic management. When factories and enterprises give priority to technical preparation, provide all necessary materials and assure satisfactory living conditions, all workers are filled with heated enthusiasm and can fully display creativity in production and construction, and can participate as masters in economic management.

The proper mixing of politico-moral incentives and material incentives with regard to the results of labor is of importance in increasing the self-consciousness of workers and in correctly applying control.

Strengthening politico-moral incentives while judiciously applying material incentives constitute a powerful mass mobilization method which spurs people on to socialist construction.

Our workers do not of course work in order to receive some evaluation or reward. The revolutionary spirit of our society today is one in which all workers perform diligently on behalf of party and leader, fatherland and people. Only when the results of workers' labors are given political evaluation and correct material incentives based on the extent to which they have positively participated in common labor can they continue to work persistently, possessed of high revolutionary zeal, and can they self-consciously preserve the rules and regulations of economic management.

Today in our nation political recognition for management activity in factories and enterprises is awarded in several forms, including the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions Commendation and Honor Commendation, and political recognition for the results of the labor of workers includes the State Commendation, entry on the Rolls of Labor Innovators, Social Commendation and Honor-Designate Commendation. If such political commendation work is to vigorously spur on the workers, then the role and responsibility of functionaries must be enhanced so that this work is maintained at a high political level.

In particular, both political standards and economic standards should be correctly established and the work of evaluating their performance pushed ahead in a unitary manner, and correct guidance and control exercised so that both collective and individual worker preserve high honor. In addition, units and workers that have earned the high honor of being politically recognized at the behest of the party and the leader should continue to blossom on the labor front for socialist economic construction, so as to become models and paragons for the masses.

It is important to give priority to politico-moral incentives while thoroughly implementing the principle of socialist distribution based on the quality and quantity of labor.

In order to implement the principle of distribution based on labor, the rated capacity for labor must be properly fixed and the living expense equivalency system correctly applied, and workdays accurately evaluated, so as to improve distribution based on payment of living expenses and on workdays.

Correct implementation of the independent accounting system is also of importance in combining control with the self-consciousness of workers.

The independent accounting system is a rational enterprise management method which preserves the autonomy of state planning guidance and enterprise activity, satisfies the requirements of socialist economic laws and payment-for-goods linkages, combines material incentives with politico-moral incentives, maintains state income and satisfies the material needs of the workers.

Problems arising in enterprise management and control, from formulation of plans to providing public access to the results of management activity, are covered in our party's guidelines on the independent accounting system.

Consequently, correct implementation of independent accounting system guidelines becomes an effective method of not only positively spurring on workers to production and construction, but also of controlling them so that they function on the basis of socialist economic management discipline.

If the independent accounting system is to be thoroughly implemented, means of economic incentive such as recognition of carrying out plans, assessment of living expenses, calculation and distribution of living expenses and subsidies, and saving and disbursing enterprise funds, must be put to use all together. Only by so doing is it possible to have overall grasp and control and recognition of enterprise management activity, and to further enhance the productive zeal of the masses.

We should further broaden the scope of application of the independent accounting system so as to bring it into use in more units, and strive to more widely implement the semi-independent accounting system and semi-budgetary system even in non-production organs. At the same time, the subteam management system and workteam preferential system should be correctly implemented in the agricultural economic sector.

Also of importance in attaining the full display of the self-consciousness of workers while correctly exercising control over them is making enterprise management systematic and regulated.

To systematize and regulate enterprise management means to normalize management and control activities in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the state.

Of first importance in systematizing and regulating enterprise management is the formulation of economic management rules and laws in accordance with the developing reality. Only by properly formulating management rules and laws can economic management be carried out in a scientific and rational manner, and can the enthusiasm and creativity of workers be fully displayed.

A problem that bears watching in the formulation of management rules and laws is that of creating them individually in various organs, paying attention only to what suits one's own needs.

Inasmuch as all of its sectors and units are linked together organically and form a single entity, the socialist economy requires that overall economic management rules and regulations be examined comprehensively and applied in a unitary manner, and that their execution be correctly guided and controlled. So doing serves as a guarantee that makes it possible to overcome departmentalism and subjectivism and to establish policies for rationalization of management and control, and for effective use of manpower, material, equipment and funds, and to impartially evaluate the results of management and control.

In order to systematize and regulate enterprise management, along with first properly formulating rules and regulations, economic management experience must be broadly generalized, and typical factories under enterprise management run smoothly and made into models, so as to improve the level of management and control at all factories and enterprises.

In order to successfully carry out all of these tasks arising in combining control with the self-consciousness of workers in enterprise management, the role and responsibility of economic guidance functionaries must be enhanced.

The problem of correctly combining control with the self-consciousness of workers ultimately depends on the proper planning and supervision of organizational political work by economic guidance functionaries who possess a correct attitude and viewpoint concerning this task.

Economic guidance functionaries must always deeply study and master their own work, using their heads and striving to positively involve the producing masses in enterprise management in accordance with the demands of the Tsean work system. Economic guidance functionaries must in particular positively struggle to attain the full display of the self-consciousness and creativity of the workers, possessed of correct methodology and in accordance with the demands of the developing reality.

This means that in all sectors and units of socialist economic construction, workers must strive with fresh courage and high spirit to rush forward as one to the struggle to implement the economic policy of the party.

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IT IS OUR PARTY'S UNCHANGING POLICY TO STRENGTHEN ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL
COOPERATION AND EXCHANGES WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

SK300525 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 10, Oct 84 pp 50-54

[Article by Chong Song-nam: "It is Our Party's Unchanging Policy To Strengthen Economic and Technical Cooperation and Exchanges with Socialist Countries"]

[Text] The visit to the Soviet Union and the socialist countries in Europe in last May and June by the party and state delegation of our country led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was an important turning point in further expanding and developing the economic, scientific and technological exchanges among the socialist countries.

The ninth plenum of the Sixth WPK Central Committee reconfirmed the basic position and policy of further solidifying and developing the successes attained through the visit to the Soviet Union and the socialist countries in Europe by the party and state delegation of our country and of actively expanding and developing the economic and technological cooperation and exchanges.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To successfully push ahead with socialist and communist construction, the socialist countries should properly organize and mobilize the creativity of their people and, at the same time, strengthen the international unity and cooperation among the socialist countries.

The economic and technological cooperation and exchanges among socialist countries is an important way to strengthen the friendship and unity among them and to accelerate their socialist economic construction, and a powerful means to deal a blow to the policy of aggression and war of the imperialists who are challenging the socialist forces.

Our party and the government of the republic have always and consistently maintained the policy of actively organizing our people's revolutionary zeal and creativity and, at the same time, strengthening the economic and technological cooperation and exchanges with the socialist countries.

Because of the precise policy of our party on taking great interest in and concentrating our efforts on strengthening the economic and technological

cooperation and exchanges with the fraternal socialist countries, the economic and technological cooperation and exchanges between our country and the socialist countries are becoming more brisk daily.

The economic and technological cooperation and exchanges which we have realized thus far with the socialist countries in many fields have contributed greatly to developing our country's national economy and to firmly building the material and technological base of socialism.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have built a powerful and self-reliant industrial base, by which we can produce by ourselves products ranging from small daily-use consumer goods to modern general facilities, and a developed rural economy, under the difficult conditions in which the country is divided and we directly confront the U.S. imperialists, while dependably defending the guardpost of socialism in the east. This is a great asset in attaining the lasting prosperity of our fatherland and a valuable asset that has contributed to strengthening the economic might of the world's socialist forces.

The reality of the socialist economic construction of our country, which has entered a new higher stage, scientific and technological cooperation and exchanges with the socialist countries in order to satisfactorily meet the increasing demands of the people's economy for facilities, materials and technology.

Developing the economic and technological cooperation and exchanges among the socialist countries is a very important matter in strengthening the overall socialist might and accelerating socialist and communist construction.

The socialist countries are class brothers struggling for the common cause of socialist and communist construction. To carry out the common cause of socialist and communist construction successfully, each of the socialist countries should carry out economic construction well, and the overall economic strength of the world's socialist forces should be strengthened.

Only when economic and technological cooperation and exchanges among the socialist countries are strengthened can each socialist country develop its own economy more speedily and only when the economic might of the socialist countries has been strengthened can the economic might of the socialist forces increase. What is more, the fact that the imperialists such as the U.S. imperialists are viciously clinging to their scheme to mount an economic blockade against the socialist countries while hindering their economic construction in every way possible urgently requires that socialist countries strengthen economic and technological cooperation and exchanges. When the socialist countries are strongly united politically and closely cooperate economically, they can successfully crush the imperialists' scheme to mount an economic blockade and eventually overwhelm capitalism in economic terms.

If the socialist countries are to carry out socialist economic construction well and to strengthen the socialist forces, they should expand and develop the socialist market and actively make the best use of it.

The international socialist market plays an important role in strengthening economic and technological cooperation and exchanges among the socialist countries. Strengthening economic and technological cooperation and exchanges among the socialist countries means, ultimately, expanding and strengthening the socialist market and developing it further.

Because of its great superiority, which can overcome economic crises and recessions, the socialist market plays an important role in developing the national economy of each socialist country. This is because the socialist market is run on the basis of the superiority of the socialist system and the fraternal friendly relationship among the socialist countries. It is also because all the economic exchanges among them are carried out and developed according to plans.

The socialist market is far more solid and stable than the capitalist market. In the capitalist market, the prices of commodities tend to rise and drop on the basis of the fluctuation of market activities and the manipulation of the imperialist monopolists.

For example, the price of general and processed industrial goods in the capitalist market rose by 10 percent annually during the 1970's, while the price of processed industrial goods decreased by 2 to 4 percent every year during the 1980's. In particular, the price of non-ferrous metals rose by 32.5 percent in 1979 as compared to 1978. It rose by 11.3 percent in 1980 as compared to the previous year, and then decreased by 12.4 percent in 1981 and 12.9 percent in 1982.

Contrary to this, in the socialist market, the conditions of exchange, including price, remain virtually unchanged thanks to long-term agreements and contracts.

In the socialist market, economic exchanges are being conducted in accordance with the most equitable and favorable conditions. As they are economic relations among class brothers who struggle for common goals and ideals, economic and technological cooperation and exchanges among the socialist countries generally assume a cooperative character. This being the case, the price of commodities and technological service charges in the socialist market are generally lower than those of the capitalist market, and in the case of loans, the socialist market generally offers them with comparatively low interest rates and longer terms of redemption.

For example, the interest rate for loans among the socialist countries is approximately 2 to 4 percent and the period of redemption for such loans is generally more than 10 years.

Only when the socialist countries develop and strengthen, in this way, economic and technological cooperation and exchanges by developing and correctly using such a superior socialist market can they successfully solve various problems arising in socialist construction.

Developing the socialist market and expanding and strengthening economic and technological cooperation and exchanges among the socialist countries also emerge as very important matters in the struggle to establish a new international economic order in the current era.

If the socialist countries continue to expand and develop the socialist market and develop economic and technological cooperation and exchanges with the developing countries, they can greatly help the developing countries achieve economic self-reliance and help open a new favorable phase for establishing a new international economic order.

In the capitalist market, the developing countries are harshly robbed of their rich natural resources and the noble fruit of their peoples' labor through exchanges based on the colonial trade system forced on them by the imperialists. The price of raw materials and industrial goods that the developing countries sell in the capitalist market decreased by 5.5 percent in 1982 as compared to 1981 and again decreased by 8.5 percent in the first quarter of 1983 as compared to the same period of the previous year. In the meantime, the price of the processed industrial commodities exported by the United States increased by 5.8 percent and 1.4 percent respectively during the same periods.

By selling facilities and technologies to the developing countries at a higher price in their monopolized capitalist markets, the imperialists are causing the financial situation in these countries to deteriorate. Statistics show that the developing countries suffer an annual loss of \$30 to \$50 billion in the course of purchasing technology from the Western imperialist countries. Today, engineers from the Western world working in the developing countries demand monthly salaries of \$1,000, and sometimes even \$5,000, and good living conditions.

Unlike the capitalist market, the socialist market encourages the developing countries to sell their surplus industrial goods and agricultural products on the basis of complete equality and mutual benefit and buy the industrial facilities, technologies, raw materials, and materials produced by the socialist countries that are urgently needed to develop their economy on favorable terms. As it were, the socialist market provides the developing countries with favorable conditions that enable them to extricate themselves from the imperialists' economic subordination and to achieve economic self-reliance.

Today, we face an important task of consolidating the brilliant successes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song achieved during his visits to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries by expanding and strengthening economic and technological cooperation and exchanges with other socialist countries to a new stage.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To successfully implement socialist construction in our country and to further strengthen the entire socialist forces, our party and government will develop friendship, unity, and cooperation with various socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, without interruption.

The most important problem arising in further expanding and developing economic and technological cooperation and exchanges between our country and the socialist countries at present is to provide solid economic resources making it possible to more actively carry out economic and technological exchanges by creating upswings in production in all sectors and fronts of the national economy.

Only when we have strengthened our own economic might can we successfully conduct economic and technological cooperation and exchanges with the socialist countries.

If we only hope that others will give us something without providing our own economic resources, not only will we be unable to actively conduct economic and technological cooperation and exchanges, but we will also cause an economic burden for other countries and will ultimately impede strengthening of the economic might of the entire socialist forces. By accelerating economic construction with the spirit of the "speed of the eighties" joined to the Chollima, upholding the decisions of the ninth plenary session of the Sixth WPK Central Committee, all functionaries and working people should create a great upsurge in production in all sectors of socialist economic construction. In particular, it is imperative to make breakthroughs by concentrating all efforts on Komdok District, Musan District and Anju District, which hold a great place in the development of our economy and external economic exchanges. These districts have rich, unlimited deposits of magnesia clinker, ore and coal. Also, we have provided chuche-oriented extractive industrial bases in these districts which enable us to increase production to an unlimited extent on the basis of our strength and technology. If we extract more non-ferrous metals, magnesia clinker, ore, and coal by concentrating efforts on these districts, not only will we have realized breakthroughs making it possible to create new upsurges in all sectors of the national economy, but we will also have provided firm economic resources which will enable us to actively conduct economic and technological cooperation and exchanges with the socialist countries.

If in this way we create upsurges in production and provide firm economic resources by displaying a high revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, we will be able to further strengthen and develop economic and technological cooperation and exchanges with various socialist countries.

By realizing clearly the party policy and intention of having designated the Komdok, Musan and Anju districts as the areas for realizing breakthroughs, all sectors and units should guarantee that these districts receive more modern extractive equipment through increased production and, at the same time, strengthen all-party and all-society support for them.

Another important problem arising in strengthening economic and technological cooperation and exchanges with the socialist countries is to conduct diversified collaboration and exchanges through various forms and means.

The forms and methods of economic and technological cooperation and exchange reflect the depth and breadth of external economic relationships. The more the various sectors of the national economy strengthen diversified forms and methods of economic and technological cooperation and exchanges, the more broadly and deeply we can conduct economic exchanges with the socialist countries.

We should actively realize collaboration and exchanges with the socialist countries in the fields of energy-related industry, electronics and automation industry, machinery industry, extractive industry and the latest science and technology.

Actively conducting economic collaboration in various forms is very significant in conducting wide-scale and in-depth economic and technological cooperation and exchanges with the socialist countries. Economic collaboration can be conducted through exchanging certain parts that have been produced through specialization and through managing joint ventures by jointly investing capital and technology. Also, it can be done in such a way that countries jointly explore natural resources and then use them to their advantage. Economic collaboration through such forms will become one of the key factors enabling us to use our country's human and material resources rationally and to raise the level of modernization of our national economy a degree higher.

Economic collaboration among the socialist countries requires the joint utilization of the production requisites which are comparatively advanced and economically profitable for the countries concerned. Accordingly, its economic effects are very great. For example, our country has the firm foundation of the machine industry and limitless iron ore resources. When we and other socialist countries satisfy each other's needs through the consolidation of the economic and technical collaboration and exchanges, we will be able to manufacture quality machineries and facilities at low cost.

In the field of developing natural resources, too, we can consolidate the collaboration and exchanges with the socialist countries.

Our country has rich untapped non-ferrous, and other rare metal resources as well as non-metallic resources. Among them are some resources which our country does not need to tap immediately, because of the scale and structural nature of its industrial development. When we collaborate with the experienced and technically developed socialist countries in exploring, developing, and extracting these boundlessly rich untapped resources, this will help the economic development of our country, and will present economic profits to other socialist countries.

Realizing the technical exchanges with the socialist countries in a broad scale is of great significance in pushing the modernization of the national economy onto a new, higher stage. In recent years, the socialist countries have achieved a drastic development of science and technology and won scientific and technical successes in various fields. If we actively introduce these up-to-date scientific and technical achievements by consolidating the technical cooperation and exchanges with the socialist countries, we will be able to develop the science and technology of our country comprehensively and rapidly.

Foreign trade is one of the basic forms of the economic exchanges with foreign countries. In accordance with the demand of the prevailing situation urging further expansion and development of the economic exchanges with the socialist countries, we must actively carry on foreign trade with the socialist countries.

Increasing exports is an essential condition to expand foreign trade and economic exchanges of various forms with the socialist countries. Without an increase in exports, it will be impossible to fulfill the payment obligations of various kinds arising in the course of the economic exchanges with other countries. Therefore, all sectors and units must increase the production of export items to further enhance our country's solvency.

To expand and deepen the economic exchanges with the socialist countries, we must thoroughly respect the principle of credibility first. Credibility is a precondition to developing the economic relations with foreign countries, and is a guarantee for seeking the economic exchanges based on the principle of equality, reciprocity, and satisfying each other's needs. To be thoroughly credible in the economic exchanges with the socialist countries, we must sincerely fulfill the contractual obligations of various kinds. In particular, we must upgrade the quality of products, thoroughly keep to the delivery time of export items, and fulfill the payment obligations.

We must deeply study the foreign economies, and the economies of the socialist countries to acquaint ourselves with them. This is important to consolidate the economic and technical cooperation and exchanges with the socialist countries.

Only through the scientific study of the economies of the socialist countries, we can carry on the economic and technical cooperation and exchanges systematically and with a view to the future.

Therefore, we must familiarize ourselves with the economic policies, the level of the economic development, and the economic structures and prospects of the concerned socialist countries, as well as their economic plans, the status of their implementations, and their natural resources.

The study of the economies of the socialist countries should be deeply conducted by the concerned experts and also by the cadres and working-level functionaries as a daily routine.

While deepening the mutual trust and friendship with the concerned expert functionaries of the socialist countries, we must swiftly grasp the demands in reality of the economic and technical cooperation and exchanges and jointly seek the specific measures to meet them. In this regard, it is important to further enhance the function and role of the Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical consultations with the socialist countries. In the field of the economic relations with foreign countries, the committees for the economic, scientific and technical consultations must frequently get together to regularly sum up the status of the economic and technical cooperation and exchanges and to discuss and implement the related measures.

Thus, consolidating and developing the economic and technical cooperation and exchanges among the socialist countries in accordance with the demand of socialist construction are very important to successfully achieve the common cause of socialist and communist construction of the peoples of the socialist countries.

As has been the case, we will unchangingly continue to maintain our firm stand to consolidate the friendship and unity with the socialist countries and ceaselessly expand and develop the economic and technical cooperation and exchanges based on the principle of equality and reciprocity.

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ON THE ROAD OF THE REWARDING STRUGGLE TO BUILD A MODERNIZED NEW CHINA--ON THE
OCCASION OF THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE PRC

SK011321 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 10, Oct 84 pp 55-58

[Article by Sin Tong-ki]

[Text] Thirty-four years have passed since the PRC was founded. The 1 October 1949 birth of a new China was not only a brilliant success of the Chinese people in their protracted revolutionary struggle, but was also a great historic event in the Chinese people's life.

An epochal change was made in the position of the Chinese people and a new epoch of socialist construction was opened on the wide and vast continent of China with the victory of the Chinese people's revolution and the founding of the PRC.

For the first time, the Chinese people became the genuine masters of a new history, creating a new life by firmly grasping their destiny in their own hands, and the relations of power in Asia and in the international arena were decisively changed in favor of socialism with the founding of the PRC.

Since the PRC was founded and the road of socialist revolution pioneered, the Chinese people have traversed a rewarding road under the wise leadership of the CPC.

Although 35 years is not long in the history of China, the Chinese people have achieved brilliant successes and effected epochal changes and leaps in this amount of time by gallantly smashing all sorts of destructive and sabotage maneuvers by enemies both at home and abroad and by accelerating socialist revolution and socialist construction. Thus, the appearance of the old China, in which repression and exploitation by foreign aggressors and domestic reactionaries were rampant and in which the people suffered from poverty and hunger, has disappeared forever and the socialist new China has emerged in China with a great appearance, emitting brilliant rays.

In the past 35 years, the Chinese people have achieved numerous successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction by displaying the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

In particular, the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle has faced a new aspect with the third plenary meeting of the 11th CPC Central Committee as a turning point.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In recent years, the Chinese revolution has faced a new historical turning point under the tested leadership of leaders of the CPC, including Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping. The appearance of China has completely changed and basic changes are taking place in the lives of the Chinese people.

Since the third plenary meeting of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Chinese people have surmounted the momentary difficulty on their road of advance and have achieved stability and unity throughout the country. Thus, they have entered a new historic stage of changing China into a highly civilized and highly democratic socialist country by achieving socialist modernization in all fields.

In today's China, a new aspect of national prosperity and grandeur has been opened and unprecedented upsurges are taking place in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Economic construction for socialist modernization is being vigorously accelerated more than anything else.

In recent years, the diligent and gallant Chinese people have consistently staged a struggle to reform the old and backward system and to create new things. In particular, the Chinese people have concentrated major efforts on readjusting the economic structures of all fields and have successfully carried out the work of rearranging, reforming, and improving existing enterprises in accordance with the policy of the CPC. As a result, great success has been attained in all fields of socialist economic construction.

In the past 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan (1981-1985), the total production output of industry and agriculture increased an average of 8 percent annually in China. In 1983, total industrial production output and labor productivity increased 10.2 percent and 9.7 percent, respectively, compared to the previous year. The production of some 30 kinds of major products, including coal, crude oil, and steel materials, has already reached their goal for 1985, the last year of the current 5-year plan.

All these achievements which have been won in recent years show that the Chinese people, exerting efforts to implement the CPC's policy of socialist modernization, can successfully attain the goal of quadrupling the annual gross product of industry and agriculture during the coming 20 years, until the end of this century.

In recent years, rapid progress has been made in the industrial sector in China.

Many large hydraulic, thermal power plants and numerous medium- and small-sized power plants have been built throughout the nation. As a result, the power industry of China is developing rapidly. During the last year the total power production of the nation increased by 136.9 percent compared to 1978.

This is an 81.7-fold increase when compared to 1949. Thanks to the rapid development of the power industry, powerful electricity networks have been established in the major metropolitan areas and industrial districts, and numerous rural areas have been newly electrified.

The machine industrial sector, which lagged far behind in the past, is now developing rapidly. Plants manufacturing metallurgical related equipment, mining equipment, power plant equipment, oil refinery and chemical plant equipment, and light industrial plant and textile plant equipment, as well as vehicles, tractors, lathes, and other machinery. Also, shipyards manufacturing large vessels have been built throughout the nation. Thus, the machine industry is actively contributing to implementing the four modernizations plan by producing and supplying the machinery and facilities needed by all sectors of the national economy.

The chemical industrial sector has also established a solid foundation for producing and supplying the chemical products required to develop the national economy and upgrade the people's standard of living. The chemical industrial sector of China is presently producing and supplying some 30,000 kinds of standardized products for the sectors of the national economy.

As a result of the ceaseless development of the industrial sector, the overall national economy has become more active, and the struggle for the implementation of the socialist modernization plan is being vigorously pushed ahead with.

Rapid agricultural development is one of the major achievements which the Chinese people have won in the struggle to build a new modern China.

During recent years, the CPC took a series of proper steps to develop agriculture. As a result, China's agriculture is now developing rapidly, and grain production and production of other agricultural products are increasing annually. In 1983 China achieved a 127.1 percent increase in grain production, a 214 percent increase in cotton production, and a 202 percent increase in oil production, when compared to 1978. Agriculture is the bedrock of China's national economy. Accordingly, the growth of agricultural production is having a good effect on the improvement of the people's standard of living, as well as the adjustment of the direction of the development of the heavy industry and the acceleration of the development of light industry.

The work of establish socialist spiritual civilization is being vigorously advanced. This is one of the achievements which the Chinese people have won in the struggle to build a modern socialist power. Placing its main efforts on building a modern economy, the CPC has also put forth the task of establishing a great socialist spiritual civilization, along with the material civilization.

Establishing a socialist civilization is one of China's strategic policies. In China, the struggle to establish socialist spiritual civilization is being waged as important work to increase the level of the ideology and thought, as well as culture and morality, of the broad strata of the masses. For this reason, it is being increasingly systematized and universalized with each passing day.

In recent years, after China started to establish socialist spiritual civilization, new changes took place with regard to the people's spiritual and moral aspects and the appearance of society.

Shortly after its founding was declared, China established formal diplomatic relations with our country. The establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and China was an important event that enabled Korea and China to further strengthen, develop, and polish, from generation to generation, the blood-sealed traditional Korea-China friendship which the two countries established in the course of a protracted joint struggle against the imperialist aggression.

Korea and China are close neighbors whose rivers and mountains are linked, and the peoples of the two countries are comrades-in arms and brothers who have shared life and death with each other in the course of arduous revolutionary struggle.

Because they share the same thoughts and ideology, the peoples of Korea and China have overcome difficulties, fought the same bloody life-and-death battles together, and shared life and death together in strong unity from long ago and, in the process, they were linked to each other with unseparable relations and with ties as close as lips to teeth.

The Chinese people are comrades-in-arms who helped our people at the most difficult hour during the fatherland liberation war, shedding their blood.

When the U.S. imperialist aggressors launched an armed invasion against the northern half of the republic, the Chinese people helped our people with their blood in their arduous struggle by sending their sons and daughters to Korean fronts under the banner of "resist America, aid Korea, safeguard the home, and defend the nation." The heroic fight put up by many warriors of the Chinese people's volunteers during the hard hour of the fatherland liberation war, including (Huang Keyguang), (Guo Shaoun), and (Lao Shengye), who fought the U.S. imperialist aggressors to defend our republic, is the living example of noble international spirit.

Indeed, the two peoples of Korea and China are the revolutionary comrades-in-arms, class brothers, and credible allies who have closely supported and cooperated with each other by shedding blood and sacrificing their lives in the process of a protracted joint struggle.

The friendship between the Korean and Chinese people is a noble one established and maintained by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song together with the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and respected Comrade Zhou Enlai.

The recent visit to China by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's visit to China, the visits to our country by esteemed comrades Hu Yaobang and Xiaoping have been historic events providing a new milestone in deepening the traditional friendship into a new high stage. Through these visits, the two countries came to open an

opportunity of strengthening and developing Korea-China relations forever, from generation to generation.

Our people are very happy that Korea-China friendship is blossoming and developing further and that rock-firm foundations have been laid to inherit and develop Korea-China friendship from generation to generation.

The two countries' parties, governments, and peoples are carrying out the joint tasks to reunify their countries and in the process they are mutually supporting and encouraging each other.

The CPC, Chinese Government, and Chinese people positively support our proposals for the founding of the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo and tripartite talks and are extending firm solidarity with our people's cause of reunification of the fatherland. Such support and solidarity are based on the prudent friendship and deep class sense of obligation of the fraternal Chinese people who value the friendship between the Korean and Chinese people.

Our people actively support the sacred cause of the Chinese people to reunify their country by returning Taiwan to their country and by recovering the sovereignty of Hong Kong. Our people also strongly oppose and denounce the U.S. imperialists' scheme to fabricate two Chineses.

It is our party's unwavering policy and our people's invariable will to consolidate and develop forever the invincible Korea-China friendship with its long historical traditions.

Under any circumstances and under any tribulations, our party and people will defend and develop Korea-China friendship without the slightest hitch and will carry out the historic cause of socialism and communism on the same rank with the Chinese people, as we have been doing.

Economic collaboration among the socialist countries requires the joint utilization of the production requisites which are comparatively advanced and economically profitable for the countries concerned. Accordingly, its economic effects are very great. For example, our country has the firm foundation of the machine industry and limitless iron ore resources. When we and other socialist countries satisfy each other's needs through the consolidation of the economic and technical collaboration and exchanges, we will be able to manufacture quality machineries and facilities at low cost.

In the field of developing natural resources, too, we can consolidate the collaboration and exchanges with the socialist countries.

Our country has rich untapped non-ferrous, and other rare metal resources as well as non-metallic resources. Among them are some resources which our country does not need to tap immediately, because of the scale and structural nature of its industrial development. When we collaborate with the experienced and technically developed socialist countries in exploring, developing and extracting these boundlessly rich untapped resources, this will help the economic development of our country, and will present economic profits to other socialist countries.

Realizing the technical exchanges with the socialist countries in a broad scale is of great significance in pushing the modernization of the national economy onto a new, higher stage. In recent years, the socialist countries have achieved a drastic development of science and technology and won scientific and technical successes in various fields. If we actively introduce these up-to-date scientific and technical achievements by consolidating the technical cooperation and exchanges with the socialist countries, we will be able to develop the science and technology of our country comprehensively and rapidly.

Foreign trade is one of the basic forms of the economic exchanges with foreign countries. In accordance with the demand of the prevailing situation urging further expansion and development of the economic exchanges of various forms with the socialist countries. Without an increase in exports, it will be impossible to fulfill the payment obligations of various kinds arising in the course of the economic exchanges with other countries. Therefore, all sectors and units must increase the production of export items to further enhance our country's solvency.

To expand and deepen the economic exchanges with the socialist countries, we must thoroughly respect the principle of credibility first. Credibility is a precondition to developing the economic relations with foreign countries, and is a guarantee for seeking the economic exchanges with the socialist countries, we must sincerely fulfill the contractual obligations of various kinds. In particular, we must upgrade the quality of products, thoroughly keep to the delivery time of export items, and fulfill the payment obligations.

We must deeply study the foreign economies, and the economies of the socialist countries to acquaint ourselves with them. This is important to consolidate the economic and technical cooperation and exchanges with the socialist countries.

Only through the scientific study of the economies of the socialist countries, we can carry on the economic and technical cooperation and exchanges systematically and with a view to the future.

Therefore, we must familiarize ourselves with the economic policies, the level of the economic development, and the economic structures and prospects of the concerned socialist countries, as well as their economic plans, the status of their implementations, and their natural resources.

The study of the economies of the socialist countries should be deeply conducted by the concerned experts and also by the cadres and working-level functionaries as a daily routine.

While deepening the mutual trust and friendship with the concerned expert functionaries of the socialist countries, we must swiftly grasp the demands in reality of the economic and technical cooperation and exchanges and jointly seek the specific measures to meet them. In this regard, it is important to further enhance the function and role of the committee for economic, scientific and technical consultations with the socialist countries. In the field of

economic relations with foreign countries, the committees for the economic, scientific and technical consultations must frequently get together to regularly sum up the status of the economic and technical cooperation and exchanges and to discuss and implement the related measures.

Thus, consolidating and developing the economic and technical cooperation and exchanges among the socialist countries in accordance with the demand of socialist construction are very important to successfully achieve the common cause of socialist and communist construction of the peoples of the socialist countries.

As has been the case, we will unchangingly continue to maintain our firm stand to consolidate the friendship and unity with the socialist countries and ceaselessly expand and develop the economic and technical cooperation and exchanges based on the principle of equality and reciprocity.

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THE REACTIONARY NATURE OF THE "COMPANION" THEORY OF THE SOUTH KOREAN PUPPET CLIQUE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 10, Oct 84 pp 59-64

[Article by Pak Tong-kŭn]

[Text] The South Korean puppet clique has been recently kicking up a fuss repeatedly concerning its "companion" theory.

The flunkeyist Chon Tu-hwan traitors are clamoring that relations between South Korea and the United States are some sort of "close companion relationship" and that South Korea and the United States have fully embarked upon a "new era of companionship." This, however, is nothing more than foolish bravado to justify the subservient relationship that binds the South Korean puppets to the U.S. imperialists.

The "companion" theory that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is kicking up such a fuss about is a link in its scheming to conceal the relationship of dominance and subservience between the U.S. imperialists as masters and the South Korean puppets as their cat's paws, and to rationalize all of the flunkeyist traitorous acts that they have engaged in.

That the Chon Tu-hwan group is grasping at this preposterous "companion" theory is associated with the fact that the vile character of the South Korean puppet clique as faithful lackeys of the U.S. imperialists is coming to light.

From the first day following liberation relations between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets took the form of absolute ties between master and servant, and during the 1960's and 1970's these were intensified in all aspects of politics, economics, the military and culture.

In particular, at the end of the 1970's the U.S. imperialists replaced the South Korean puppet regime with the most extreme pro-US flunkeyist traitors and manipulated them so as to further strengthen their political-military domination and economic plunder of South Korea. Due to the vicious aggression and war maneuvering of the U.S. imperialists, South Korea has been thoroughly transformed into a base of military aggression and a nuclear staging area for realization of the U.S. imperialists' dreams of world domination, and the South Korean economy has been reduced to a military appendage devoted to carrying out their war of aggression.

As a result, the colonial subservient relations between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have been vividly exposed, and the vile nature of the U.S. imperialists as colonial rulers, which they had covered up with sly tricks, can no longer be hidden.

With further deepening of the colonial subservient relationship between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, the anti-fascist democratization struggle of the South Korean people united with the struggle for anti-US independence, thus developing to a higher stage.

At the time of the Kwangju popular uprising the U.S. imperialists were branded by the South Korean people as aggressors, and the struggle against them became more heated. Anti-US slogans appeared among the South Korean people, including "we denounce U.S. neo-colonialism," "the US must end its support for the murderous Chon Tu-hwan," "the US must stop making this nation into a slave state," "yankee go home" and so on. In addition, an even more positive anti-US struggle was launched among the South Korean students and people that included such acts as burning and destroying U.S. imperialist aggressor agencies. The incendiary struggles against "U.S. Cultural Centers" that took place in Kwangju and Pusan in December of 1980 and March of 1982, and the bombing of the "Taegu Cultural Center" in 1983 were cases in point. All of the facts show that the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism in South Korea is suffering a severe crisis.

Under these circumstances, the Chon Tu-hwan group could, as in the past, do nothing but continue to cling to "bloody aid and bloody protection." They resorted to inventing new sophistries to control the crisis and to front for the new aggressive demands of their masters. It was against this social background that the "companion" theory of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique appeared on the scene.

In essence, the "companion" theory of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is designed to disguise the further intensified colonial subservient ties between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, and to defuse the daily increasing anti-US consciousness and national independence consciousness of the South Korean people, and thereby to hold on to their anti-popular rule.

In the capitalist world there is no such thing as a true "companion" relationship between imperialists and colonial subservient nations.

In the capitalist world, which is made up of extremely stratified class relationships, the law of the jungle in which the strong dominate the weak and make them subservient is thoroughly applied not only in human and social relationships, but also in political relationships between nations.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Although capitalists can cooperate over the short term for profit, they are always looking for an opening to devour each other. If an opportunity appears by which the other side can be attacked, such nations will sink their teeth into each other, not hesitating to use treachery. Such is the unchanging

basic interrelationship between capitalist nations." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 7, p 359)

When capitalists nations scheme to be aggressive against other nations or to expand their sphere of influence, they form "alliances" and promise "mutual assistance, and call it the establishment of a "companion" relationship. Prime examples of this included the "Anti-Communist Pact" concluded by fascist Germany and fascist Italy and militarized Japan at the time of the Second World War, and "NATO," which the U.S. imperialists devised to keep their allies under their thumb. Nevertheless, it is a common occurrence for capitalist nations to turn on yesterday's "allies" and "companions" without hesitation to gain a strategic objective, or start a dogfight to obtain some larger booty.

In the capitalist world, the law of the jungle is even more vividly expressed between developed nations and those that are not, and between large nations and small nations, and is completely dominant between imperialist suzerain states and their colonies.

The brutal oppression and plunder carried out by the Japanese imperialists in days past, and their war of aggression against Asian peoples, including China, vividly demonstrated just what imperialists mean by the terms "allia. and "companion."

The "companion" theory being bandied about by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is a foolish ploy to rationalize the master-servant relationship between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets which so completely reflects the strong-weak relationship between the imperialist nation and its colony.

The illegitimacy of the "companion" theory being fussed about by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is demonstrated first of all in the "political relationship" between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

If a relationship of true companions is to be formed, complete independence and equality must be guaranteed in the reciprocal relationships between nations.

Independence is guaranteed when all policies are formulated and carried out in conformance with the interests of one's own people and the actual situation in one's own nation, free from the control and interference of others, and equality is assured when there can be participation in the solving of both bilateral and multilateral problems without any distinction being made with regard to such things as qualifications, rights and obligations.

The political independence of a nation and its people cannot be maintained in the absence of independence and equality. When independence and equality are lacking in external relations, it is not possible to have truly equal relations between nations.

The South Korean puppet regime has absolutely no independence in its relationship with the United States.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"As a puppet regime propped up by the bayonets of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean 'regime' is nothing more than a tool for faithfully carrying out the instructions of its U.S. master." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 19, p 317)

The South Korean "regime" is a figurehead regime concocted by the U.S. imperialists, and all of the "policies" implemented by the South Korean "regime" are established in response to the instructions and coercion of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists have a firm hold on all aspects of South Korean life, including politics, the economy, culture and the military, and manipulate "policy direction" to conform to their colonial rule, making it legitimate in form through the South Korean puppets.

In 1948 the U.S. imperialists concluded an "agreement on transferral of finances and property" with the South Korean regime and made the puppet regime take responsibility for "continued enforcement of existing laws, regulations and rules" which had been implemented by the "U.S. Military Government," and thereby maintained their forced colonial military terrorist rule over the South Korean people under the US "military government." The U.S. imperialists have locked up their right to rule South Korea's political system and political party system, and its overall political life, by such "legal" means as the "Mutual Defense Treaty" concluded with the South Korean puppet regime in 1953, the "Agreement on Economic and Technical Assistance" concluded with the South Korean puppet clique in 1961, and the "Status of U.S. Forces Agreement" concluded with the South Korean puppet clique in 1966.

By so doing, the U.S. imperialists bring South Korean politics completely in line with their aggressive demands.

The fact is that all of the "political relations with the US" that the succession of South Korean puppet regimes have engaged in and continue to engage in are absolutely unequal and subservient, and serve only to politically rationalize U.S. colonial rule over South Korea. They do not reflect in even the slightest the national interests and independent aspirations of the South Korean people. This bespeaks the fact that the "political relations" between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are not equal relations, but are relations of total subordination.

The illegitimacy of the "companion" theory being waved about by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is also displayed in the "economic cooperation" between South Korea and the United States.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan boasts that economic relations between South Korea and the United States have been transformed from a "vertical relationship"

to a "horizontal relationship," and thereby that they have become "companions in mutual cooperation."

Such preaching on the part of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is nothing more than a baldfaced lie.

In order to be true companions in the economic area, complete reciprocity, equality and mutual interest must be achieved in all aspects of economic transactions, including capital, goods and technology.

However, the relations of economic "cooperation" and "interchange" between South Korea and the United States are marked by the control and plunder of U.S. comprador capitalists over South Korea.

The unfair economic relationship between South Korea and the United States is expressed by the fact that the U.S. imperialists occupy the position of creditors, and behave accordingly, while the South Korean puppet clique suffers all manner of shame as debtors.

With their ruinous foreign dependence and export-oriented development strategy, from the 1960's up to today the South Korean puppets have carelessly taken on loans under a variety of pretexts, including "public loans," "industrial loans," "development loans," "bank loans," "commodity loans" and "cash loans." As a result, the foreign debt which started in 1959 amounted to \$3.5 billion in 1972 and \$27.2 billion in 1980, and will reportedly reach \$42.6 billion by the end of this year. And that does not include the "foreign debt" of foreign banks operating in South Korea or the amount of foreign currency loans owed to banks in overseas locations where South Korean companies are located. If such debts are taken into consideration, the foreign debt racked up by the South Korean puppets is about \$50 billion. This means that South Korea is currently the "debt king" of the world.

The major lender of this enormous debt piled up by the South Korean puppets is the United States. The United States is directly responsible for 30.7 percent of South Korea's foreign debt, along with an additional 18 percent through international financial organizations. On top of that, U.S. banks control bank loans made to South Korea, and are the lion's share of the foreign banks that have penetrated South Korea.

The debt service that the South Korean puppets must pay for the foreign debt is rapidly increasing. It climbed to \$6 billion in 1983, and will continue to rise to \$7 billion in 1984, \$7.7 billion in 1985 and \$8.5 billion in 1986. Thus in the economic relations between South Korea and the United States, the U.S. imperialists are the lenders who own the principal and interest, and the South Korean puppet clique has become the "payer of tribute" who is responsible for them.

The economic relationship between South Korea and the United States which is characterized by control and subservency is also expressed in the "trade" between South Korea and the United States.

If the exchange of goods between nations and regions is to be conducted on the principle of reciprocity, equality and mutual interest, it must be something mutually accommodating which serves the independent development of national economies.

"Trade" between South Korea and the United States, however, is carried out in a totally opposite direction.

The Chon Tu-Hwan puppet clique is kicking up a fuss that the "volume of trade" between South Korea and the United States has increased, and that this has altered the nature of trade between them, so that a "trade companion" relationship has been established, and that the exchange of goods with the United States has expanded. This, however, ignores the subservient nature of the trade that is being forced on South Korea by the United States, which is the expansion of US-South Korean trade to the greater profit of U.S. comprador capitalists.

The fact is that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique obtains everything necessary for economic activity in South Korea from the United States on unfair terms. Every year the South Korean puppet clique buys 7-8 million tons of the grain which is the primary daily necessity in the lives of the people. However, under terms of the "Surplus Agricultural Commodity Purchase Agreement" concluded with the U.S. imperialists, they pay a price that is considerably more expensive than the international market price.

The most important commodities from the standpoint of labor--fuel, raw materials and other materials--are also "supplied" by the United States or under the control and supervision of U.S. comprador capitalists. Specifically, 100 percent of the industrial fuels and power sources are under the control of the U.S. imperialists. The majority of key production facilities currently operating in South Korea came from the United States.

Goods manufactured in South Korea are almost without exception processed using American capital, technology and raw materials. This means that South Korean industry is a colonial processing industry.

The commodity trade between South Korea and the United States under such conditions is nothing more than "interchange" between home companies and their subservient assemblers. It bears a close resemblance to the trade relations between industrialists and operators of cottage industries.

The colonial economic relationship between South Korea and the United States is dominated by subservient relations in other areas of economic "cooperation" such as technical "interchange."

U.S. comprador capital has penetrated such important core industrial sectors as oil refining, machinery, electronics and chemicals in South Korea, so that it dominates all sectors, from obtaining raw materials to producing and marketing goods, with the result that the South Korean economy cannot function in a self-sufficient manner, and is totally dependent on the U.S. economy.

It is in this manner that economic relations between South Korea and the United States have been transformed into the relationship of creditor and debtor, exploiter and exploitee.

The illegitimacy of the "companion" theory being fussed over by the South Korean puppet clique is also found in the deceptiveness of "companion security."

Claiming that the "companionship" of South Korea and the United States begins with "security," the South Korean puppet clique is kicking up the fuss that today South Korea and the United States are the "closest of companions" in terms of "security."

But the fact is that the military relationship between South Korea and the United States is not the relationship of companions, but rather has the characteristics of the most thorough and naked master-servant relationship.

The colonial domination and subservience of the U.S. imperialists with regard to South Korea today is based on the illegal forced occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, with the result that South Korea is totally subservient to the United States militarily. Under the "war agreement" concluded in July of 1950, when the U.S. imperialist aggressor army was engaged in overall military interference against our nation, the South Korean puppets turned over total operational command to the U.S. imperialist aggressor army. In so doing, the South Korean puppet army became the mercenaries of U.S. imperialism. In the more than 30 years since the war stopped in Korea, the U.S. imperialists have exercised total control over the South Korean "armed forces" through this South Korea-US "Joint Command."

The U.S. imperialists also have the "right" to indefinitely "station" their land, sea and air forces in South Korea. The "Mutual Defense Treaty" signed by the South Korean puppet clique and the U.S. imperialists right after the Korean War serves to "legitimate" this.

On top of this, the U.S. imperialists have "legalized" their absolute control over the provisioning, education, training and overall military action of the South Korean puppet army in the various "treaties" and "agreements," including the "Military Assistance Agreement," concluded with the South Korean puppet clique.

As a result, today the South Korean puppet army is subjected to direct control by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army headquarters and military advisers for everything from "troop formation" to the "formulation of training programs" and their conduct and the providing of provisions, and has sunk to the point that it has become a colonial mercenary army that cannot take even a single step without their orders. The blustering of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique under such circumstances about "companionship" in the military arena shows that they are flunkeyist traitors who are shameless beyond description.

The South Korean puppet clique is now setting forth "proposals for a material strengthening of friendship and security" with the United States, claiming that the "content of the current Mutual Defense Treaty should be strengthened."

along NATO lines," and is raising a ruckus about "increasing the U.S. armed forces" who forcibly occupy South Korea, "rapid realization of joint training" with the U.S. military, "increasing the amount of military procurement loans" for South Korea and "strengthening technical support for the defense industry."

It is in this manner that the South Korean puppet clique is attempting to put window dressing on the real military master-servant relationship that it has forged with the U.S. imperialist aggressors under the pretext of "companion security," and is in addition seeking to more thoroughly serve the execution of U.S. imperialist military strategy in Asia.

Under the pretext of "companion security," the South Korean puppet clique hopes to strengthen the U.S. imperialists' military presence in South Korea on the one hand, and at the same time to further involve the human and material resources of South Korea in the execution of the policies of war and aggression of the U.S. imperialists, and thereby to fully perform its "duty" as the absolute tools of U.S. imperialism.

In recent years the military master-servant relationship between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets has been further strengthened under the guise of the "companion security" of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. Between 1980 and 1984 the numbers and equipment of U.S. imperialist aggressor forces which forcibly occupy South Korea have been further increased, and in particular the scheming to make South Korea into a nuclear base has moved ahead at an unprecedented rate of speed. More nuclear warheads have been brought into South Korea, and "F-16" jet fighters capable of delivering nuclear bombs have been newly introduced into South Korea. The "Team Spirit" military exercise, which is carried out every year as practice for a war of aggression against the North, is expanded in scope every year, and it is becoming more and more transfigured into training for nuclear war.

The military expenditures of the South Korean puppet clique more than doubled during the period 1980-1984. The "military procurement loans" forced on South Korea by the U.S. imperialists have also been increased. On top of this, the scheming to militarize the South Korean economy has also been intensified.

All of the facts show that there is no "companion relationship," and can be none, between a South Korea as an absolute colony and a United States that is the ringleader of modern imperialism and which has seized all power in South Korea.

A South Korean newspaper, noting the inequity of relations between South Korea and the United States, pointed out that this is due to the fact that the US handles these relations "from the perspective of its global strategy," and that "decisions concerning the final policy and behavior of the United States" toward South Korea are "established on the basis of what is in the US interest." Even a past U.S. ambassador to South Korea has said that even talking about "equal relations" between the United States and South Korea is "contrary to fact," and that there "cannot be real equality in any relations between the two countries."

No matter what chicanery they use, the South Korean puppet clique cannot cover up the naked facts or deceive the South Korean people and the people of the world.

The South Korean people must thoroughly smash the flunkeyist and traitorous scheming of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique as it attempts to deceive the people and grovel to its U.S. imperialist masters, intent on continuing to endure their foul breath.

The South Korean people can exercise their political independence only when they drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and regain their right to national freedom.

To have North and South join together and establish the confederal republic of Koryo is the most correct way to fully exercise the right to independence and equality as a free, neutral, nonaligned and united nation, and to realize the prosperity and welfare of the people.

The South Korean people must fight with even greater vigor to bring an end to the vile colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the military-fascist tyranny of the South Korean puppet clique, and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

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